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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

Boston Enlistments Gain; Army Term Under Study; Nazi Ships, Planes Downed

The World's Day—July 14, 1941

New England: Enlistments Increase in Boston

Thirty-five new Army flying cadets and an unusually large group of apprentice sailors were enlisted at Boston. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

New England members of France Forever, international Free French organization, marked Bastille Day. [Pages 2 and 8.]

Massachusetts Federation of Labor observed a week set aside for organized labor to aid unions of Great Britain. [Page 4.]

The Boston City Council passed a resolution asking the Massachusetts Congressional delegation to exert every effort to get the selectees returned to civilian life after one year's service. There were no dissenting votes.

All Italian consulates in New England were closed as President Roosevelt's expulsion order became effective. [Page 4.]

Washington: President Confers on Service Term

President Roosevelt conferred with legislative leaders on the question of extending beyond a year the term of service of selectees while Gen. George C. Marshall was quoted as having advised that the Army cannot man America's outlying defenses adequately unless selectees serve more than a year.

The Senate Military Committee deferred for a week consideration of legislation which would authorize President Roosevelt to requisition private property for defense purposes.

Minority leader of the House, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., demanded that President Roosevelt "break the bottleneck" in the defense program and inform the country of the "real state of national preparedness."

A measure authorizing expenditure of $585,000,000 to expand shipbuilding and repair facilities and ordnance plants was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Cost to repair the 16 German and Italian sabotaged ships which the Government announced will be confiscated will be $3,000,000 and perhaps more, the costs ranging from $60,000 to $180,000 for each ship, the Maritime Commission said.

Air and Sea: RAF Destroys Ships and Planes

Two 6,000-ton ships were sunk and seven Nazi fighter planes shot down by RAF planes which raided Cherbourg and Le Havre in daylight, following night raids along the coast and on Northwestern Germany.

Nazi raiders bombed the Midlands, East Anglia and coastal points, but caused comparatively light damage, the British said.

New German defense works on the French coast between Boulogne and Calais—including trenches, mazes of defense emplacements, barbed wire and sandbagged gun mountings, were made visible to watchers on the British coast when a heat haze on the Channel of long standing lifted.

In Europe: Göring Reported in Prison Camp

No confirmation was available today of Moscow radio reports that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring had fallen into disgrace and been placed in a German concentration camp. The reports were picked up by British listening stations.

Italy announced that United States citizens would be allowed to leave Italy on the basis of reciprocity for departure of Italians from the United States. [Page 7.]

Spanish Blue Legion Units entrained last night to fight with Germany against Russia. [Page 9.]

Americas: Mexico Guards Ex-Axis Vessels

Mexico, D. F.—About 1,200 Mexican soldiers and marines have been ordered to Tampico to safeguard 10 German and Italian vessels taken over by the Mexican Government last April.

Santiago, Chile—Under a new law now in effect, the Government will prohibit for three years the export of instruments, raw materials or other productions essential to Chile's national defense.

Montevideo, Uruguay—William Dawson of Minnesota presented his credentials to President Baldomir as the first United States Ambassador to Uruguay, where the United States was formerly represented by a ministry.

Bogota, Colombia—Colombia urged Peru and Ecuador to accept the offer of Brazil, Argentina and the United States, for the sake of continental peace, to mediate their boundary dispute and offered its moral support to that end.

Far East: Japan Curbs 'Phone, Wire Messages

Japanese restrictions on telegraph and telephone services limit messages by areas to Japanese, German, English, Chinese or Manchu. Messages to the continental countries of Europe must be in German or Japanese; to other countries, excepting China and Manchukuo, messages must be in English.

Hong Kong, one of Britain's very Far Eastern bases, has called out its naval volunteer force for service until further notice.

Japan's port of Kobe has been closed to foreigners for a 10-day period starting tomorrow, it was reported here amid an apparently Japanese-sponsored propaganda campaign to bring about the impression that a Japanese attack against Russian Siberia is imminent.

Russia: Finns Reported Aiding Leningrad Drive

German drive on Leningrad from the direction of Pskov was reported to be assisted by a Finnish attack developing at each side of Lake Ladoga. [Page 1.]

Germans claimed to have broken through the Stalin Line at several points and declared that the heavy Russian losses in men, tanks, and planes had left the Red Army powerless to hold back the advance on Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev.

Russian headquarters, however, insist that no change of importance in the battle-line has taken place over the week end, despite violent German attacks.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Charges 'Lag'

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Massachusetts Representative who charges the Administration with inefficiency in defense production.

Call for Help To Industrial Areas Shunned

The Boston Finance Commission's proposal that prosperous residential communities of Greater Boston help to finance certain public services of six hard-pressed industrial cities at the heart of the metropolitan area was greeted with coolness today by officials of the localities which would be called upon for help.

The six communities suffering from decentralization are Boston, Cambridge, Everett, Somerville, Revere and Chelsea, and the problem must be met on a metropolitan basis under guidance of the Commonwealth, the Finance Commission declared.

In the residential communities, some officials declined to comment. Others were studying the Commission's report. Several were definitely opposed. At Arlington, the subject will be discussed at tonight's meeting of the Board of Selectmen, according to William C. Adams, Chairman.

Nowhere among these communities was the proposal commented upon with enthusiasm.

Comment Declined

Mayor Paul M. Goddard of Newton and President Charles Floyd of the Newton Board of Aldermen both declined to comment. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy explained that he wished to read the report before saying anything.

"Belmont would be opposed to such a plan," declared J. Watson Flett, Chairman of that community's Board of Selectmen. "The idea of the State managing certain public services would be inefficient and expensive. Speaking personally, many of the towns of Greater Boston have kept taxes down, and I don't see how the proposal could help us."

"I assume that Lexington, like any other community, would be opposed to establishment of metropolitan services as proposed," declared Archibald Giroux, Chairman of the Lexington Board of Selectmen. "Any one of us who lives in a suburb and does business in Boston realizes the problem and I do think business men would think it fair that some consideration be given the problem. But it

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Army Studies Re-enlistment For Selectees

Proposal would extend term of service—Martin charges lag in defense output.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Hard-pressed Administration leaders, faced with growing congressional dissatisfaction with many phases of the national defense program, today sought a compromise permitting the Army to retain selectees and national guardsmen beyond their year of service.

It is expected that the compromise would limit compulsory selectee service to 12 months but would seek to make re-enlistment "for the duration" inviting through changes in Army regulations and programs.

At the same time, the Administration was confronted with charges, put into concrete form by Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, leader of the Republican House bloc, that defense production is dangerously slow and inadequate and that drastic steps must be taken to speed it up.

"We demand that the Nation be informed of the facts concerning the real state of the national preparedness," Mr. Martin said. "We demand the President take such steps, under his present authority and appropriations, as will break the bottlenecks, free the log jams, and get our national preparedness program moving as it should. The Nation expects this to be done."

Shipbuilding Speeded

As if in answer to the Martin charges, the Office of Production Management has given blanket priority rights in the matter of necessary construction and equipment material to 20 American shipyards now increasing the number of their shipbuilding ways.

The action was taken "to speed production of merchant ships vitally needed for defense" and followed a request from President Roosevelt to Congress for $1,698,000,000 with which to build 566 new merchant ships under the direction of the Maritime Commission.

Declaring that the Administration has been given sufficient funds and authority to carry out the defense program, Mr. Martin said that "the lag in the production for national preparedness is a matter for grave worry.

"A subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, which certainly cannot be said to be hostile to the Administration, has been compelled by its findings to report bad management, bureaucratic interferences, poor planning, red tape, and lack of unified control as causes of highly dangerous delays in the building of our military, naval, and air programs.

Called "Mere Trickle"

"It has been stated by authoritative sources, and, so far as I am aware, has not been refuted, that the Administration in a full year of armament effort has produced a volume of arms which Germany's Europe could turn out in less than two months, and England in about three months. It has further been charged, and remains unanswered, that while ships, planes, tanks, guns, and munitions

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

Nazis Claim Drive Nears Kiev; 'Five Russias' Face Germans; RAF to Step Up Air Offensive

Churchill tells Germans they've had only sample of Britain's growing air might.

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Britain, unshaken by 10 months of German air blows, has begun hitting back with fearful might and still is only at the beginning of her growing air power, Prime Minister Churchill told thunderously cheering civil defense workers today.

In the last few weeks alone, he said, Britain has "thrown upon Germany about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans upon our cities during the whole course of the war."

The Prime Minister delivered virtually the same fighting message twice—first to 6,000 clamoring veterans of the defense of London in a great review in Hyde Park and later to a luncheon of the Capital's organized civil defenders.

Steadily Rising Tide

"It is time the Germans should be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities something of the torments they have twice in our lifetime let loose upon their neighbors and upon the world," the Prime Minister exclaimed.

"We have now intensified for the past month a systematic, scientific and methodical bombing on a large scale of German cities and industries and other military objectives.

"We believe it to be in our power to keep this process going on a steadily rising tide month after month, year after year until the Nazi regime is either extirpated by us or, better still, torn to pieces by the German people themselves. . . .

"We shall continue a remorseless discharge of high explosives upon Germany."

He declared there can be "no truce or parley with Hitler or the grisly gang who did Hitler's worst" and forecast that Italy, too, would get her share of the RAF's attention.

Unrelaxed Vigilance Needed

"As the nights grow longer," the Prime Minister said, "that unhappy Province of Germany which used to be called Italy will have its fair share."

But he stressed London's need for unrelaxed vigilance against new terror from the skies and warned workers to prepare "for renewal of your exertions.

"We shall not turn from our purpose however somber the road, however grievous the cost, because we know that out of this time of trial and tribulation will be born a new freedom and glory for all mankind."

Text of Churchill's address: Page 8.

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Sir Henry M. Wilson

British commander negotiating armistice in Syria with Gen. Henri Dentz, Vichy French commander.

Self-sufficient areas are result of wide plans; break in Stalin line would not be end.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has covered the war on four major battle fronts including the Russo-Finnish campaign. He spent 5½ years in Russia.

If Hitler breaks through the Stalin line it will not mean the end of Soviet resistance.

Five economically self-sufficient Russias, each with its own natural resources, industry and agriculture have reached a stage of development where each might survive and feed and equip an army, though cut off from the rest of the country.

Only two of these areas—that embracing the older industrial centers of north and west Russia, including Moscow and Leningrad, and the Don Basin-Ukrainian region, lie in Europe. The rest—the Urals area, the Kuznetz Basin and the Far Eastern Pacific area—are all in Asia.

Even if he got to Moscow, the brown Napoleon would still be nearly a thousand miles as the crow flies from the low-backed billowing Ural Mountains—the geography book boundary between Europe and Asia—which is now the Soviets' second line of industrial defense.

The building of centers of industry well out of enemy reach has been a major principle of Soviet economic planning from the outset. That is why the Union's center of gravity steadily shifts eastwards. No cosmic affinity with Asia, but realistic considerations of military strategy have impelled the Kremlin leaders to gaze into the sunrise.

Under the first and second five-year plans industrial giants like the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Plant and the Kuznetz Metal Works rose on the treeless eastern slopes of the Urals or the bleak Siberian steppes, each capable of producing more than the total Russian output of iron and steel before the industrialization program.

Originally designed to be greater than the Gary steel mills, the Magnitogorsk project was eventually whittled down to half its intended size, but even so it is the Soviet Union's number one producer of iron, a stupendous undertaking which has brought into being a boom city of 200,000 inhabitants.

In 1938 Magnitogorsk produced one and one half million metric tons of pig iron and one million seven hundred thousand tons of steel—more than the combined total production of Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Poland in a normal pre-war year.

There are other iron and steel

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Moscow and Leningrad reported in danger; but Russians insist all lines hold.

By the Associated Press

Monday, July 14

While the Soviet High Command declared that no major fighting had taken place at the front last night and that there had been no significant changes in the positions of the troops, German military commentators declared that the Red Army was rapidly disintegrating and that the Germans were already hammering at the gates of Kiev.

In the north, said the German commentators, Leningrad "can be considered in immediate danger." Other German reports told of the deeply-fortified zone of the Dnieper being reduced and of panzer divisions driving hard on Moscow, less than 300 miles away.

The Russians declared that yesterday major violent fighting took place around Pskov, Vitebsk and Novograd Volynsk.

"Enemy Checked"

In the northwestern direction large enemy motorized and mechanized forces attempted to develop an offensive, said the Soviet Information Bureau communiqué, but by staunch resistance of the Russian troops the enemy was checked everywhere.

In the western direction, said the communiqué, Russian troops recaptured the towns of Zhlobin and Rogachev.

The Russian air force was declared to be dealing blows to motorized and mechanized enemy units and to his airfields.

Russians saw the Germans had been forced to adopt new tactics in deployment of armored columns. During the first offensive the Reichswehr sent tanks dashing unprotected through the Russian lines, achieving tremendous speed but suffering heavy losses.

Now, says a Soviet press account, the Germans are sending batteries of antiaircraft guns and squadrons of Messerschmitt fighting planes along with their tanks, sacrificing speed the better to combat Russian bombers.

The number of German killed, wounded and missing during the three weeks of war is estimated by the Russians at no less than 1,000,000 men. Russian losses in killed, wounded, and missing being 250,000.

German troops, according to this source, lost over 3,000 tanks. During the same period Russians lost 1,900 planes and 2,200 tanks

Finns Attack

Meanwhile Herr Hitler's headquarters reported today that "break through operations" against the Stalin Line continued on schedule and that Finnish forces had opened a two-point attack on Leningrad's northern flank, apparently to complement a frontal assault by German panzer forces.

"Finnish armed forces under the supreme command of Field Marshal (Baron) Mannerheim started an attack on both sides of Lake Ladoga" said the communique.

The Finnish Government issued an order barring evacuees from Finland's frontier zones to return for the present.

Because Finnish troops have pushed Russian forces deep into Karelia, it was said, many Finns withdrawn from the area after the peace ending the "winter war" between Finland and the Soviet union in 1939-40 sought to return to their homes.

Map on Russian campaign: Page 7.

Peace in Syria: Contrast With Hitler Terms

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 14 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Pétain formally announced France's defeat today in two notes, one to the civilians and the other to the soldiers in Syria.

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the British Middle East Command.

OUTSIDE BEIRUT, LEBANON, July 14—This administrative capital of Lebanon and now in British hands, has not yet seen one Allied uniform. It will never see many. For the armistice—fully signed at Acve this morning by British Commander Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and Vichy Commander Gen. Henri Dentz, is a calm and reasoned end to a regrettable war.

This fact points to a significant comparison between this armistice tolerantly arranged and satisfactory to all and that kind of armistice which the world has been accustomed to during the last few years.

Not for Beirut the stamping feet

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

British-Soviet Pact: War and Peace

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—The mutual assistance agreement reached by Britain and Russia—a terse and emphatic statement of only two clauses—which guarantees mutual support against Germany and states that neither party will conclude a separate peace—is an indication that resistance to the common enemy is the most important consideration governing the policy of both peoples.

This important joint declaration which is fully approved by the dominions was announced simultaneously by London and Moscow. It comes exactly three weeks after Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a notable radiocast stated that "Any man or state who fights against Naziism will have our aid. Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe."

By declaring that neither party will lay down arms until the other does likewise, there is an implication that it will be necessary to secure an agreement upon the terms by which an armistice may be arranged and, therefore, a common elaboration of peace terms. Going still further, it is logical to conclude that Britain, learning from experience during the past 20 years, has returned to the standpoint that a stable settlement of affairs of Eastern and Southeastern Europe is possible only with Russian participation.

Similar Benefits

Much play is made in some sections of the press on the fact that the present agreement does not constitute an alliance, that Britain and Russia are only "co-belligerents." This would seem to suggest that Russia will be regarded as an "associated" rather than "allied" power, a position, juridically speaking, similar to that of the United States during the World War.

Since Russia and Britain are so widely separated geographically the distinction seems very fine but, in any case, the benefits are obtainable as easily under "co-belligerency" as under an "alliance."

For example, the military advantages which a complete alliance would give already are being obtained through an interchange of military missions which are now operating in Moscow and London. In fact, the new terms may mean little especially as the past two years have shown that such a close alliance as existed between the British and French did not prevent France's armies from being used against its former ally.

Comparing the British-Russian agreement with the declaration made June 12 by Britain and its allies, it is noteworthy that the former omits any reference to a basis for peace, merely speaking of "a world relieved of the menace of aggression in which all may enjoy economic and social security."

But since it already is recognized that any durable world peace must include Russia, any such statement would have lost much of its practical significance without the assumption of Soviet co-operation.

Russia's status as a co-belligerent rather than as an ally may mean a temporary advantage in so far as the Far East is concerned, enabling Japan to continue its hesitating attitude toward its Axis partners by failing to create that definitive status between the two Nazi enemies which would permit Germany to demand that Japan fulfill the letter of its agreement.

Terms of Agreement

[Japan, on Sept. 27, 1940, agreed to assist Germany and Italy by military means if they subsequently should be attacked by any power not at that time involved or engaged in the war. Inasmuch as Germany launched the attack against Russia the terms of the September agreement do not appear directly involved.

Tokyo has announced that it has determined its policy relative to the German-Russian conflict but no details of that policy have yet been made public.]

Another important factor is that Russia and one of Britain's allies, namely Poland, still are not officially on friendly terms. Negotiations between their representatives here in London are continuing satisfactorily with the hope of early adjustment. But until such an agreement is realized, the present co-belligerency seems to be the most satisfactory arrangement. "Nonbelligerency" and "nonintervention" have become such loose terms for covering extraordinary activities since the Abyssinian War and Spanish Civil War that there is little reason to doubt that co-belligerency will give the partners the widest scope for working to a mutual end.

The Government action naturally is interpreted according to one's individual reaction to Communism, but a majority of the Nation has decided that any possible ideological danger from Moscow is secondary to the direct military menace of Hitler's Germany. As one of the most prominent Conservative weeklies stated over the week end: "If we and the Russians are fighting for our lives against a common enemy what in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

No Words Wasted In This Compact

By the Associated Press

London, July 14

The two paragraphs of the Russian-British agreement follow:

1. The two Governments mutually undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds and in all times in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

2. They further undertake that during this war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

Luxury Sales Tax Proposal Is Facing Stiff Attacks

The proposed 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax to finance liberalization of old age assistance benefits faced strong opposition today as preparations were made for tomorrow's public hearing on the issue before the House Committee on Ways and Means at the State House.

Latest to issue a public statement attacking the measure is Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, who has led the anti-retail sales tax forces in other years. Earlier attacks were delivered by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

"The sales tax bill," Mr. Bloomfield charged, "is nothing more than a political Trojan horse full of Indian givers."

He said that "effort is being made to deceive the public by telling it that the present bill would tax only 'luxuries.' These include such items as fuel oils and burning oils, furniture, office equipment including typewriting, adding and calculating machines, filing equipment and the like, plumbing goods, refrigerators, stoves and ranges, clocks, watches and even tooth paste.

"The bill is proposed at a time when the people of our Commonwealth face a huge burden of Federal taxes to meet the needs of national defense. These taxes will be more extensive than any in our history. Every man, woman and child will be affected by them. And there is no way of knowing whether the next year will require even heavier Federal taxes, or what may happen between now and two years hence when the Legislature meets again.

"Is this a time for saddling our people in this State with a 3 per cent sales tax in addition to Federal taxes? Is such a tax necessary? Is it based on sound principles of taxation or even expediency? Is this the time to try to liberalize old age assistance in this Commonwealth to make our State more liberal than any other State, in the face of a national emergency, and in face of the fact that Massachusetts stands very high in what it now does for the aged?"

Pending before the Ways and Means Committee is a measure to increase from $30 to $40 the minimum monthly old age assistance benefit. To this bill the 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax proposal is attached to produce $4,500,000 to $6,000,000 additional revenue.

During the week end Mr. MacDonald called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to repudiate efforts of Republican legislative leaders to push forward a $2 head tax as a substitute revenue measure for old age assistance liberalization. The proposed tax would be paid by men and women over 20 years of age.

O'Daniel's Victory Margin 1,311 Votes

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14 (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel defeated Representative Lyndon B. Johnson by 1,311 votes in the special Senatorial election, June 28, the official canvass showed today.

The Governor will take the seat long occupied by Senator Morris Sheppard, who passed on in April. The term expires Jan. 1, 1943.

Representative Martin Dies, who finished fourth in the field of more than two dozen candidates, last week urged an investigation of the election, charging violation of the Hatch Act.

Buffalo Harbor Cost Estimate Increases

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Frederick W. Wing, city engineer of Buffalo, N. Y., estimated today that an expenditure of $46,000,000 would be necessary to improve Buffalo Harbor as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Mr. Wing's statement before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, conflicted with testimony last week by Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers. General Robins estimated the cost of necessary harbor improvements at Buffalo in connection with the seaway development at about $1,000,000.

Massachusetts Says Au Revoir to 100 Recruits for the U. S. Armed Forces

Rise in Cost Of Milk Called Unjustified

The rise of one cent a quart in the price of milk coming within the next ten days, so far as it applies to the larger stores, is "wholly artificial and unjustified and does not represent the cost situation at all," Eugene L. Belisle declared today.

Mr. Belisle, who is chairman of the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk, said the stores he was speaking of were those selling a large volume of milk in heavily congested districts where buying milk at a store is the regular mode of purchase.

He added that he would testify to the prospective price being too high in such stores at tomorrow's hearing of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board. The hearing has been evoked by the price advances on which farmers are now voting under the federal price fixing machinery.

Delivery Price Unquestioned

Mr. Belisle did not question the rise of a cent a quart scheduled for door-to-door distribution of milk, nor in the smaller stores.

"Based on present methods, which in part represent inefficiencies, the home delivery margins of the milk dealers in Boston are reasonable," he said.

"If the Federal Government puts up the price the farmer receives, the dealers have to put up the price to the consumer correspondingly, as long as the dealers organize their home route distribution by present methods.

"There is plenty of reason for efficiencies which will reduce the cost of door-to-door distribution, but any such economies are not likely to come until the price fixing plan of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board is discarded.

"As to small stores which sell only 12 to 18 quarts a day, many of these are already losing money on the sale of milk. They carry it as a convenience, and many of them find it costs more to handle than they clear. These stores, serving the casual buyer, account for only a minor portion of the city's milk supply.

Half Sold Through Stores

"About half of the milk is sold through stores, and the greater part of this through the large selling stores. The other half is delivered to the home. The average chain store sells 40 quarts or more a day, the average independent in the crowded district more.

"The quantity which the large selling stores handle gives the distributors an unduly large margin for delivering this quantity of milk to the stores. The distributors are getting a margin of three cents and a half for delivery of milk to all stores.

"One chain store system in particular would like to pass some of that along to the consumer in a lower price.

"The price set by the State Milk Board, nowever, makes that impossible. The price situation in this field is totally artificial. The Milk Board should be denied the power to perpetuate higher prices than are warranted. We have a bill before the Legislature to this end.

"Our point is that milk should be disributed to those in congested areas through the methods of lowest cost. Others who want extras, such as home delivery, can properly pay more."

Milk Revenue Up

June milk prices, at their highest since 1930, will add between $175,000 to $180,000 to the monthly income of farmers serving the Boston metropolitan market, Samuel W. Tator, federal milk marketing administrator, here, announced today.

The blended price for June milk is $2.08 a hundredweight, an increase of 5 cents over the May price. The June pool set up to equalize prices for the 15,000 farmers serving the Boston market totaled $2,700,000.

The value of Class II milk, used in cream and skimmed milk products, is at the highest level in the Boston market in 20 years, Mr. Tator added.

By a Staff Photographer

Captain Benoit Officiates at 269 Columbus Avenue

Group of 35 Massachusetts young men started today for Illinois where they will train to enter the United States' aviation service. Picture shows the group at the Boston recruiting station in the South End.

Efforts to End Bakery Strike At Standstill

As the strike of approximately 1,400 bakery truck drivers entered its 17th day, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, declared. "The situation appears far from settlement."

Representatives of the drivers and 5,000 "inside" bakery workers, as well as spokesmen of the operators, conferred with the Conciliation Board today in an attempt to solve the growing problem. The first problem is to get the inside workers to agree to return to work. Since the drivers' strike started, the inside workers have demanded pay for the time they have been forced to loaf because of the drivers' strike.

During the morning, the drivers and inside workers held a separate conference during which considerable shouting and table-pounding were heard in the hall outside. James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, is sitting in on the negotiations in an attempt to speed settlement.

Sewall to Visit Maine Troops At Camp Blanding

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 14 (AP)—It will be a little Army life for Gov. Sumner Sewall for a day or two this week.

The chief executive, an ace flier himself in the World War of 20 years ago, left today for Camp Blanding, Fla., to look over the Maine National Guard soldiers in divisional review.

Governor Sewall, who departed by plane, was invited to the camp by Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne, commander of the 43rd Division, of which Maine units are a part.

902,840 Autos Registered In Mass. First Half of '41

Massachusetts' automobile registration reached a total of 902,840 cars the first half of this year, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today.

This figure represents an increase of 59,245 or 7 per cent over the corresponding period in 1940. Of the total 800,105 are passenger cars while the remaining 102,735 are commercial vehicles.

Fees collected by the State reached $6,125,468, $516,701 more than for the first half of last year.

Bay State Men Off to Training; Hub Athlete Seeks Air Service

Massachusetts today sent 35 of its young men into the United States Army air service as flying cadets, then followed that with 65 youths for the Navy as apprentice seamen, one of the largest groups sworn in by the Boston recruiting office.

Although rated as apprentice seamen, most of the naval recruits are seeking training in aviation mechanics, Lieut. - Commander Carroll T. Taecker, recruiting officer in Boston said. The Navy men left today for Newport, R. I., for two months' training at the base there before being assigned to learning a skilled trade. Average age of the recruits is 18.

The flying cadets are en route to East St. Louis, Ill., for a seven months' course at the Parks Air College. At the end of the course is a second lieutenant's commission in the air corps reserves.

The cadets were sworn in by Capt. Joseph J. Benoit. After taking the oath, the cadets received their dollar-a-day traveling allotment from the Captain.

Among the newly-sworn-in students are several college athletes, including Kenneth B. Skoropowski of Everett, Boston University linesman last year.

Fifteen other cadets were sworn in last Saturday and left for Tuscaloosa.

Other military and defense news in brief:

Artillery Practice: Transfer of 1,000 men of the 5th Field Artillery Battalion from Fort Devens to Cape Cod began early this morning. The Battalion goes to the Cape for its first regular artillery practice since early spring. At intervals of a week, the 7th, 32d and 33d Battalions will leave for the Cape for big-gun practice, officers announced.

Iceland Indefinite: No word yet on soldiers at the Fort leaving for Iceland, but the 18th Infantry Regiment is scheduled to leave in the near future for an unannounced destination, according to soldiers in that unit. The 18th just got back from landing operations in North Carolina. Two more regiments are expected to leave for North Carolina on a similar mission.

Fort Devens Airport: Dedication of the new Fort Devens Airport tomorrow afternoon will bring United States Army bombers from nearly all bases in New England. The ceremonies will be preceded by overhead flights and messages from the ships scheduled to visit the Fort.

New Channel: War Department engineers in Boston are busy preparing for the hearing Friday on the advisability of building a deep channel in Boston Harbor parallel to the northerly side of the proposed seaplane channel and extending to the Boston Port Development Company property. The hearing will be held in Courtroom One in the Federal Building in Boston.

Million Book N. E. Library

A new million-book library building, for the storage of little-used books in New England libraries, is now under construction in Allston, on Western Avenue, behind the Harvard Business School, it was announced today.

The building will be operated by the New England Deposit Library, a non-profit Massachusetts corporation whose participating members now include the State Library, the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenaeum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston College, Boston University, Harvard University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Simmons College, Radcliffe College, and Tufts College plan to join the enterprise. The Library was incorporated in May by a special act of the Massachusetts General Court.

Books on deposit in the new library will be available in a reading room in the building and will also be shipped on call to any of the co-operating institutions by a daily messenger-truck service.

The purpose of the new building is to provide storage space for such little-used volumes as old newspaper files, Government reports, and textbooks, and thus to clear needed shelf-room in the various participating libraries for the addition of books having more active demand.

Harvard University has contributed the land for the new library and is financing the construction costs. The Deposit Library Corporation will repay Harvard for the building costs over a period of 40 years, from the building's income. An annual rental of approximately 20 cents will be charged per foot of shelf space and will, it is estimated, pay off the building costs and maintenance and administration.

The library has been designed to accommodate the maximum number of books with the minimum expense. The unit now under construction will have a brick stack building 63 feet by 90 feet, with five stories above ground, and one basement level. In the front of the building will be a single story administration center with a reading room and receiving room. In the book stacks are 137,000 feet, or some 26 miles, of book shelving. Three-quarters of this room will be for books, and one-quarter for newspaper files.

Under the system of shelving books, adopted to save room, the volumes in the Deposit Library will be filed according to size, books of one size being placed together so as to use all the shelf space. In most American libraries today books are grouped together by subject, for convenience of readers.

The library will have a staff of three—an administrator in charge of receiving, cataloguing, and supervising the books; an assistant, who will have care of the building; and a special messenger in charge of deliveries.

It is expected the building will be ready for occupancy next Jan. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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NYA Head Inspects Quoddy

QUODDY VILLAGE, Maine, July 14—Deeply impressed by the great advance which Quoddy has made in turning out trained men for work in key defense industries, Aubrey Williams, National Administrator of the National Youth Administration, inspected the NYA's most-famed resident regional work center.

A guest of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at her nearby summer home on Campobello Island, the Administrator was accompanied by the First Lady who only two weeks ago had been here as a guest of the Quoddy Youth Government.

Mr. Williams inspected minutely the general, secondary and advanced machine shops where he saw boys turning out orders for the Navy, the State of Maine, and other Government defense agencies, machining to 1-1,000th of an inch, turning an old bread mixer into a glue press for the pattern making department.

He saw the aviation engine, aircraft, engine testing and aviation sheet metal shops where the boys are being trained for our major defense industry and are now preparing for glider production, and the general sheet metal shop where lockers and submarine parts are being made for the Navy.

He also inspected the radio unit, which has sent many of its workers to the Maritime commission, and are now assembling two-way radio sets for several Maine police departments; the Agricultural unit, where boys from the farm are receiving work experience in practical subsistence farming which provides the cafeteria unit with most of its meat and vegetables; and finally the reproduction and mapping units who are also busily engaged in defense work.

In addition to the work units, Mr. Williams and Mrs. Roosevelt visited the boys' dormitories, recreation hall, and kitchen, and watched the Youth Council and Court in a special session.

Aid to Stokowski Freed by Germans

BERLIN (AP)—Gerhard Starcke, German war reporter, said in a dispatch that Heinrich Schabhinsky, whom he identified as a former concert master of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski and professor at Princeton, had been released from Russian imprisonment through German air raids.

Herr Starcke said Mr. Schabhinsky told him he was arrested by the Soviet secret police in 1939 while teaching at Lemberg (Lwow), Poland, and since had been imprisoned at Bialystok and Minsk.

Bastille Day Observed In New England

New England followers of Gen. Charles De Gaulle's movement to restore freedom to France celebrated today the 152nd anniversary of the fall of the Bastille which marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

The Boston group of France Forever, an American organization supporting the provisional government of General De Gaulle, announced it would hold a dinner meeting this evening at the Hotel Westminster in Copley Square.

Prior to the dinner, a few members of the group will meet aboard the Cuba, a merchant ship flying the Free French flag, now docked at Boston, and listen with members of the crew to a radiocast by General De Gaulle from Brazzeaville, West Africa. The radiocast will be at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.).

At dinner in the Westminster, where about 125 members and friends of France Forever, are expected to gather, a cablegram pledging support to General de Gaulle will be approved and sent, according to plans made public this afternoon.

The group, first organized about a year ago, was revitalized recently with the arrival of the Cuba at Boston. Subsequently its members voted to observe Bastille Day after reading in local newspapers that the traditional celebration of the day had been forbidden in France by orders of the Vichy Government.

Normally, Bastille Day is celebrated in France with the same enthusiasm as the Fourth of July is marked in the United States. The fall of the ancient prison, wherein men such as Voltaire and hundreds of political prisoners had been confined, was recalled traditionally by people of French birth and descent in this country.

Its capture by the French revolutionists has been regarded as symbolizing the fall of despotism —hence it is even more accurately today a symbol of the goal of De Gaullists the world over who wish to aid liberty-loving Frenchmen on their home soil to regain their country's freedom of action.

At tonight's banquet, in Boston, the toastmaster will be Prof. Rene De Messieres, of Wellesley College. A message is to be read from Prof. Louis Cons, of Harvard, Chairman of the Boston group, who is unable to be present. Mme. Simone Rivere is scheduled to sing French songs. Dr. Ildefonso Falcao, Brazilian Consul, who will be among the guests, also will speak.

Among others who have indicated they will attend tonight's banquet are: Prof. and Mrs. E. K. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Andre Godefroy, Prof. and Mrs. Marston Balch, Miss Marcell Roussat, Georges Picard, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grillet, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Courteol, Mme. Louise Celler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Barry.

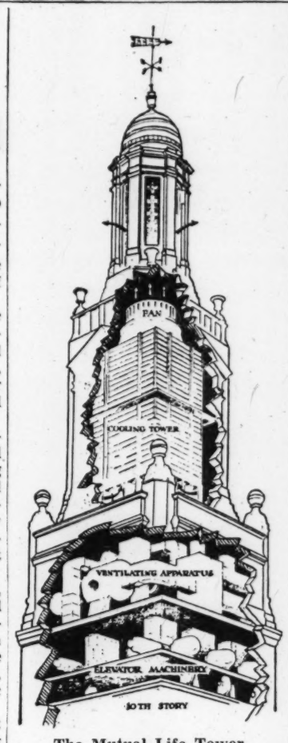
French Hear Bullitt

A radio address in French by William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, was relayed to the people of France this afternoon on the occasion of Bastille Day by Radio Stations WRUL and WRUW, powerful shortwave outlets of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in Boston.

The address was delivered in Montreal as Mr. Bullitt received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Montreal.

The French listening audience of Station WRUL had been advised of Ambassador Bullitt's address in the course of all the regular French language radiocasts of the past week. This Boston station sends 18 scheduled programs of news and goodwill messages to France every week.

This same message was picked up in Great Britain from WRUL and will be re-radiocast by the BBC to French-speaking listeners in Europe.



The Mutual Life Tower

Bostonians have been asking "What's in the tower?" and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company has prepared a drawing to show just what is hidden behind the grills and granite walls of the central tower of its new building in Copley Square.

From the second to the tenth floors the tower contains all the elevator shafts, washrooms, and the telephone switchboards. Above the tenth floor, in addition to the elevator machinery, are the ventilating and air-conditioning equipment needed for one of the largest and most complete air-conditioning installations in New England.

The tower releases some 14 per cent of the space in the main structure for other purposes.

Beano Games Tax Urged For Old-Age Funds

Taxation of beano games was urged today by several legislators to obtain additional funds to finance old age assistance.

The House Committee on Ways and Means held a hearing on three bills, one for a 3 per cent local tax on the proceeds, another for a 10 per cent State tax, and a third for $5,000 annual tax on all professional operators, plus a 3 per cent levy on profits.

Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton, favoring the 10 per cent tax, asserted:

"Here we have the spectacle of professional gamblers borrowing the name of some church or charitable organization to make money for themselves. In most cases, the church or charitable organization gets little or nothing. If this condition is going to exist, there should be a tax. Most of the people who play the game are on the welfare anyway, so cities and towns have a perfect right to collect taxes on the game."

Air Raid Classes Begin in Quincy

Bi-weekly classes to teach air raid wardens will be held in each of Quincy's six wards, beginning tonight, it is announced today by Z. Cranston Smith, Chairman of the Air Raid Precaution Committee of the Quincy Defense Council.

Stressing the importance that women register for air raid precaution work as well as men, Mr. Smith said that sessions would take place on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 p. m.

Each instructor has received thorough training in air raid procedure at the Boston school from persons who have actually lived through bombing raids in London, Mr. Smith said.

"Thinking people realize how important this type of work is," Mr. Smith commented. "Man power and woman power are needed. Let there be no unpreparedness if and when the emergency arises."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Step-singing by the Harvard Summer School Chorus, directed by Haydn M. Morgan. On the Widener Library steps, Harvard Yard, at 1:15 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Primitive Music of Africa," illustrated with motion pictures and recordings of primitive jungle music, by Mrs. Laura Craytor Boulton. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Christian Symbolism," by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Open House of the Lynn branch of the British War Relief Society. Displays will be shown and brief talks given on the work of the Lynn society. At 4 Lafayette Park, Lynn, from 3 to 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Hub to Need More Policemen; Tobin Asks Day Off in Seven

Appointment of additional patrolmen to the Boston Police Department will be required early next year if plans of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin go through for adoption of the "day off in seven" system" this fall, it was announced today by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

It was agreed in a conference between Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Commissioner yesterday that the City Council will be asked to allow for the new additions to the force, Mr. Timility said.

Although he had stater last May that 45 extra men would be required if the new system were adopted, the Commissioner today expressed hope that no more than 25 or 30 would be required. At their starting wage of $1,600, 25 additional patrolmen would cost $40,000 next year. Step-rate salary increases would bring their salaries to a total of $52,500 after five years.

Mr. Timilty's announcement came as Mayor Tobin, in a move directly affecting Boston's impending Mayoralty campaign, reversed his stand taken publicly nine weeks ago and asked the City Council to approve granting one day off in seven to the City's policemen in place of the present one day off in eight.

Policemen Pleased

Police circles were jubilant over the Mayor's new action, which was taken unexpectedly. The police force is said to be a politically powerful group.

Taxpayers' groups were distinctly cool because the plan is seen either as promising to add between $40,000 and $100,000 to the Police Department's annual budget after this year, or as marking an admission that there is leeway for adjustments in a force which it has been officially alleged time and again, is "undermanned."

The proposed change can be made with "but slight additional cost to the Police Department and the City," the Mayor held in his message to the City Council. The day off in seven can be granted after summer vacations are over and still allow as large a police force on duty as the City has during the summer season, it was explained.

Political observers felt that, deliberately or not, Mayor Tobin has by his action stolen considerable thunder from James M. Curley, political warrior and ex-Mayor who indicated his candidacy for a fourth term as Boston's chief executive at a recent banquet in Charlestown. In a speech marked by broadside volleys against the Tobin administration, Mr. Curley promised if elected Mayor to do what Mayor Tobin had not done—give one day off in seven to the police.

Although Mayor Tobin has not announced his candidacy for a second term, it is accepted as fact in political circles and among his own lieutenants that he will enter the contest.

The Mayor's action contrasted sharply with his statement made directly to policemen at a communion breakfast on May 4. Replying to widespread rumors (which some observers felt might have been instigated by Curley headquarters) that the Mayor would announce approval of one day off in seven, Mr. Tobin declared that he could not conscientiously grant the easier schedule in view of the Hub's strained financial condition. He would be pleased to grant it, he said, "perhaps at a later date when I am convinced we are on a sound financial basis."

Tax Reduction Safe

The Mayor had preceded this statement with a blackboard lecture outlining continued declines in assessed valuations and in revenues from the Commonwealth, and increases in welfare costs and other long-range trends as reasons for the discouraging financial status of the City. Post-war stress, he had said, might make the Hub's fiscal situation much worse.

In a statement to the press today, the Mayor explained that, through the co-operation of Commissioner Timilty, "it has been worked out so that the recommended change will not add to the 1941 police department expenditures or affect the $1 reduction in the 1941 tax rate." As to whether additional appropriations for more policemen would be required in 1942 and years following, the Mayor was silent.

Labor Day Awaited

He did state, however, that because about 10 per cent of the police force was away on vacation at present, the new plan would not go into effect until after Labor Day. Some observers read into this an implication that before next year's vacation period comes, additional policemen will definitely have to be added.

Additional men could be added late this year with little addition to the 1941 budget because their 1941 salaries would amount to only a small sum. In the department's $5,000,000 budget, there would undoubtedly be enough "slack" to meet the additional salaries for a short period.

Most of the communities of Greater Boston have already revised their schedules to give one day off in seven, or one day off in six, to their police forces.

Gasolene Units Used in Spain In Face of Petroleum Shortage

Foreign Trade Flashes

Due to the shortage of petroleum in Spain, the manufacture of "gasogene" equipment, utilizing wood charcoal as a fuel, has been declared of "national interest," it is announced by Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Such equipment has increased tremendously on passenger cars, busses, and trucks, he said. The shortage of petroleum derivative fuels in Spain has forced owners either to curtail greatly the use of their vehicles or to cease running them altogether unless some means were devised to utilize another type of fuel.

Gasogene units usually are of German or Italian design, and are reported to be made entirely of Spanish materials. It is believed their use will continue to increase during 1941 since there is no indication at present that the shortage of petroleum fuels will be relieved.

Freeze Fish at Sea

German shipbuilders have launched a fishing vessel at Hamburg, that is completely equipped for freezing fish at sea. The ship has a gross displacement of 10,000 tons, and a crew of 120 men. It is operated on the same basis as whale ships, whereby the fish caught by accompanying boats are transferred to the central ship, where they are prepared for the market in the form of fillets. The fillets are packed in air and water-proof cellophane bags by wrapping machines especially designed for the purpose, and then are exposed to extremely low temperatures. The new ship is also equipped with machinery for manufacturing fish meal from the scrap remaining from fillet production.

International Fair

Plans for holding the 11th International Fair at Izmir, Aurkey, are under way. It is expected to open Aug. 20, and run a month, the only fair of international scope in Turkey in 1941. American participation is invited. Sponsors announce that all goods imported for exhibition at the Fair will be exempt from import duty.

Birch Products

White birch plays an important part in defense industries, with certain products of that wood produced in volume in Alberta, Canada. Chief among them are charcoal, dehydrated wood tar, and gray acetate of lime. Veneer logs of birch also are being cut and shipped for manufacture into airplane veneers. The white birch charcoal is said to be 100 per cent smokeless, and in the event it or the by-products are needed for United States defense industries, especially in the making of steel, it is proposed to relocate the works on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario. Supplies of birch timber are available at this point, and the resultant distillation products could be shipped to United States manufacturing industries along the lower lakes region.

Malayan Tin

Approximately half of the Malayan tin exports for 1940 went to the United States. Official statistics for the first 11 months of the year showed 118,968 tons shipped out.

Brazil Aviation

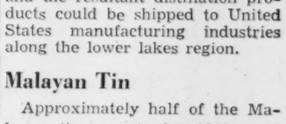
Expansion of commercial aviation in Brazil in the past 10 years is shown in official figures that disclose the number of landing fields to be 512 in 1940, against 31 in 1930. Flights of commercial planes increased from 1,767 to 7,900; passengers carried from 4,567 to 70,734, and mileage flown from 673,735 to 4,337,300.

Stassen to Visit Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 14 (AP)—Gov. Harold Stassen, of Minnesota, has accepted an invitation to speak at the Vermont sesquicentennial observance Aug. 20, Gov. William H. Willis announced today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued cool tonight with lowest temperature near 62 degrees; slightly warmer Tuesday than today; gentle easterly winds.

All New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle north to northeast winds with fair weather and good visibility tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	71	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	70	80	New York	70	80
Denver	57	75	Norfolk	74	88
Kansas City	65	80	Philadelphia	70	80
Los Angeles	61	80	St. Louis	63	85
Miami	78	82	San Francisco	59	69
Minneapolis	65	84	Washington	72	76

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 14.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides in Boston

Monday, 4:26 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Tuesday, 4:44 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m.

NOTICE: A name known to many readers of The Christian Science Monitor

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- seconds $1.29 or $1.50 PANTIES, BLOOMERS, STEPINS 69c
- seconds $1.95 to $2.95 SLIPS, rayon satin, rayon crepe SLIPS $1.19
- seconds $2.95 rayon jersey, rayon satin or crepe GOWNS and SLIPS $1.39
- seconds $3.95 SILK SLIPS, 2-piece rayon PAJAMAS $1.95

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Hundreds of other bargain lots not advertised—no mail orders

South America Still Follows Road of Cautious Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Official comments on war developments in Europe are seldom forthcoming in South America. This should be kept in view when seeking to ascertain Latin reaction to the German attack on Russia.

In any other part of the world, even under most dictatorships, it is easy to find a mouthpiece to whom "high" or "reliable authority" can be conceded and with whose words, supported by obvious facts and journalistic observations, the national outlook can be fairly portrayed. This official voice is rarely found in South America, and the international observer is left to deal with the facts alone. Fortunately, there are plenty of these to guide him in summing up opinion on the latest war development.

A North American visitor expressed surprise to this correspondent that not a single Chilean national newspaper had commented editorially on the Russo-German war within 72 hours of its commencement. This is nothing exceptional. He would have found similar silence, though not always so complete, in most other South American capitals.

This, then, is an important fact to be noted: The great national newspapers, although presenting the news in a way favorable to the Democratic Allies, seldom care to commit themselves editorially. Governments, as a rule, are even more cautious. Contrasted with Washington policy, theirs is a strict neutrality, letter and spirit. As to the masses, except where Axis colonizing influence is great, these are vociferously pro-Allied, but so far never sufficiently influential to force rulers to change course.

South American Stand

It is impossible to conceive of any circumstances short of direct attack in which these southern countries would join in a war against European totalitarianism. There is no Pan American instrument which forbids any country to udge and act for itself when continental security is deemed menaced. North Americans may argue that this attitude displays ignorance of and indifference to the world situation—and this is perfectly true—but it does not alter the fact itself.

If, as is to be surmised, South America would not be prepared to follow any North American example in belligerency to save democracy, it will readily be appreciated that, from the political standpoint, the German attack on Russia has not reduced indifference toward the war. The interest of a sizeable minority of Latins in this, one of the greatest dramas in history, is sustained only because of the economic sacrifices entailed.

On the other hand, some North American comments err in suggesting that Latins are likely to be favorably impressed by the German drive against Russia because of Roman Catholic antipathy toward Soviet doctrines. The influence of the Vatican and the Roman Catholic Church on political thought and action in South America can be exaggerated. This observation applies also to Spain, whose tutorial attitude, accentuated since Generalissimo Francisco Franco came to power, has been generally resented. Spanish views on Russia neither influence nor interest many in the New World.

In any case, the Latins, who are intelligent as well as devout, cannot be deceived by the doctrinal acrobatics of Herr Hitler. They know that he, on the advice of his military advisers, has struck at Russia out of sheer strategical necessity and not to save them, with the rest of the world, from Communism.

German Propaganda

Nonetheless, German propaganda, relying as usual on restricted circulation among the ruling and propertied classes, has emphasized this aspect of the latest Nazi military campaign, as well as the fact that the war is being transferred farther from and not nearer to the Western Hemisphere, as declared by President Roosevelt. It cannot be denied this this assertion has caused some confusion of opinion.

There has been scant support for Senator Claude Papper's suggestion of joint North and South American action to aid countries resisting the Axis. Northern opinion and organization is considered too far in advance of that in the southern countries for any common strategy to be worked out and applied.

There has been one interesting reaction in Argentina. Economists there have expressed fears of German intentions in Russia if and when subjugated. It is suggested that, if Teutonic organization is given full scope, Russia might well be converted into the granary of Europe, in which case South American economy, largely functioning on food exports, would be seriously affected. It is remembered that Argentina normally supplies continental Europe as well as the British Isles with large quantities of food.

(c) National Association of Manufacturers

National Safeguards Are All Parts of a Single Chain

'Wheelberghs' Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The Committee to Defend America, carrying its campaign to the people, reached 75,000 persons by loudspeaker on three Brooklyn beaches yesterday as crowds along the mile-long beach front heard Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora attack Senator Burton K. Wheeler and Charles A. Lindbergh for "giving aid and comfort" to those who would destroy American freedom.

Other speakers, Miss Tallulah Bankhead, actress and daughter of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Edgar Ansel Mowrer, foreign correspondent, urged that the United States enter the war immediately. Herbert Bayard Swope presided.

The rally was opened by the dropping of an American flag by parachute from a Navy dive bomber piloted by Lieut. Commander H. W. Wiches, after which the crowds stood, saluted and recited a pledge of allegiance to America.

The addresses were carried by loudspeakers from the Rainbow Shell at Oriental Beach, near which two stuffed ostriches had been placed with heads buried in the sand, one ostrich labeled "Wheeler" and the other "Lindbergh."

In attacking the isolationists, Justice Pecora coined the term "Wheelberghed." Holding freedom of speech to be one of the firm bulwarks of democracy, he protested against "the Wheelberghs of America abusing that freedom to continue to divide our people on the issue of all-out aid to the nations fighting Hitlerism — four months after Congress declared our public policy upon that issue by the enactment of the lend-lease bill."

"We insist," he continued, "that the seats in our Senate chamber shall not be used as transmission stations of information which may be of military value to the potential foes of America."

Mr. Mowrer urged the United States to enter the war now, not only for its moral effect on other Nations but also for its effect at home in wiping out strikes and increasing production so as to assure final victory over Hitler.

Mr. Swope read a telegram from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in which the Secretary declared:

"The events of this summer may decide the future of America for many years to come. Upon us falls the responsibility of leaving to our children and our children's children a world in which they will be both free and secure."

U. S. 'Short Pants Ambassador' Arrives Home From South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Bobby Gallagher, "short pants ambassador," arrived here today aboard the Argentina, of the American Republics Line, from a good-will visit to Brazil, where, as a representative of American youth, he met Getulio Vargas, President of the Republic. Bobby, a member of the Madison Square Boys Club, said President Vargas told him he wanted as many American boys as possible to come to Brazil and urged Bobby to become an engineer and help construct the Pan-American Highway through all nations of the Americas.

In Brazil, where he was guest of Valentim F. Boucas, Vice-President of the Commissao Brasileira de Fomento Interamericano, Bobby said he met the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and Education, the Governor of Sao Paul and the Minister of the Fazend He kicked the first ball opening th football season in that southe nation and took his first airplan ride from Rio de Janeiro to Sa Paulo.

Albert B. Hines, Director of the Madison Square Club, met Bobby at the pier here.

Bobby went to Brazil with Roberto de Andrade, a representative of Brazilian boys who visited the United States for a few weeks as a guest of the Madison Square Club.

Impersonator in Draft Put Under $2,500 Bail

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14 (AP)—Thaddeus Jaworski told United States Commissioner F. E. Jenkins July 12 that he had impersonated a friend in a Selective Service physical examination to help the later evade the draft.

Jaworski, charged with violating the Selective Service Act, was placed under $2,500 bail.

He said that he posed as Marlin Franklin Bradway before Army doctors, who rejected him for having insufficient masticating teeth.

Bradway was arrested July 8 on a charge of draft evasion.

Jaworski told Commissioner Jenkins that he was a divorced man, eligible for the draft but had not yet been called.

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FREE. Send for NEW booklet, containing dozens of bright ideas to improve your baking. Address: Rumford Baking Powder, Box 8V, Rumford, R. I.

U. S. Navy to Buy Junk Cheng Ho Used by Harvard

HONOLULU, July 14 (AP)—Mrs. Anne Archbold says she is going to sell her Chinese junk to the United States Navy in a few days for $1, after which it will be redesignated the U. S. S. Cheng Ho and used as a station ship at Pearl Harbor until the world situation is cleared up. Then it will be sent to Annapolis.

The Cheng Ho is a 154-gross ton vessel 99½ feet long. It was named for Admiral Cheng Ho, who sailed to Persia in the 15th century with 150 junks and carried back the first giraffe ever seen in China.

If midshipmen train aboard the Cheng Ho they will gain unusual sailing experience aboard one of the oldest type sailing ships in the world.

Above the water line the craft is a replica of 15th century junks. Below the water line are twin screws driven by 110-horsepower diesel engines.

First voyage of the vessel was to Manila and thence to the Dutch Indies for the Fairchild Garden expedition. The junk's second venture was to Fiji in co-operation with the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University.

Unsettled world affairs, difficulty of obtaining a suitable crew and expense of maintaining the Cheng Ho led her to offer it to the Navy, Mrs. Archbold said.

Pro- and Anti-War Groups Focus Action on Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—While the Committee to Defend America in a statement today called for the use of the American navy to clear the Atlantic, the Socialist Party and the Keep America Out of War Congress were out with appeals for defeat of measures now before Congress to extend the period of training for selectees and to permit use of American troops outside the Western Hemisphere.

Announcement by the Committee to Defend America declared that disclosure by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that there had been no "shooting" by the Navy with the exception of the sinking of a depth bomb to warn a Nazi U-boat away was "not encouraging."

"It may be that the Secretary's testimony pleased a few isolationists," the statement said, "but we are sure that it did not please the majority of the American people. Today, many Americans are asking: 'Why has there been no shooting?'"

"Doubtless, the fact that there has not been any shooting explains why between 10 and 15 per cent of what we are sending Britain under the Lend-Lease Law is going to the bottom of the Atlantic. President Roosevelt heartened us with the news that defense production is running ahead of schedule on many fronts. But of what value will this be if we continue to permit the Nazi U-boats and surface raiders to sink what we produce?

Hope for a "Real Job"

"We hope it will not be many days before Secretary Knox can report that our Navy is doing a real job in the Atlantic—the job that he has urged that it do—clear the Atlantic. Let the isolationist minority roar."

The Socialist Party statement, signed by Norman Thomas, Chairman, and Travers Clement, National Secretary, declared that the Administration effort to extend the service of draftees and gain permission to send them overseas proved that President Roosevelt's pledges not to send American boys to foreign battlefields were "like those of his opponent in the last Presidential campaign—'mere campaign oratory.'"

"In this move," the statement asserted, "Congress and the public are confronted with no mere routine resolutions. In view of the President's foreign policy, Congress, in actual effect, is now being asked for a declaration of war.

"The Socialist Party will oppose these measures with every ounce of energy at its command. It holds that the destiny of American youth is not to be worked out on the battlefields of Europe, Africa, and Asia, but here in this land of natural abundance, where democracy can be saved not only for ourselves, but for all mankind, by extending it into the realm of our economic as well as safeguarding it in the realm of our political life.

Appeal for People's Aid

"We call upon the common people of America, the vast majority of whom are unalterably opposed to American participation in the war, to join us in this struggle. These resolutions can be defeated if only the American people will speak out."

The Keep America Out of War Congress charged that the request for power to hold over drafted men and send them outside the Hemisphere was "an expectation of undeclared war at the will of the President and the use of men, contrary to his pre-election promises, in foreign wars thousands of miles from their homes and even outside this great hemisphere.

"Looking to the long future," the statement says, "what is now demanded follows the time-honored pattern of militarism and imperialism. It will clear away all obstacles to the use of our sons as an aggressive imperialist force. It is important to observe that this demand for increased power of the President over the drafted men comes before the men already drafted have been properly equipped. It has been a policy of the Government to take men before it can get equipment."

U. S. Army to Take Over All Facilities Of the Glider Pilot Training School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELMIRA, N. Y. July 14—The Army will take over all facilities of the Glider Pilot Training School Aug. 23 and within 90 days hopes to own the first of a number of group and equipment gliders, it was announced here today.

Three weeks ago the first class Army glider pilots was graduated at the school and Maj. Gen. enry H. Arnold, Chief of the rmy Air Corps—who flew in a lider yesterday—said that additional classes will be started in the near future.

The first glider to be owned by the Army was accepted at the factory a week ago. Two place ships for Army use are now under construction. The Glider Pilot Training School is operated by the Elmira Area Soaring Corporation which made the announcement.

Glider Contests

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—The Chief of Army Air Forces, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, told the closing banquet of the 12th annual National Soaring Contest last night that with the continued help of sailplane enthusiasts "we shall have a glider force, we hope, second to none, ready for service whenever and wherever it may be needed."

"We know that we must have gliders," he said, "perhaps hundreds and possibly thousands of them, capable of carrying at least 15 men each together with full equipment including rifles, machine guns and even light cannon."

"Our decisions of months ago," he added, "to study the use of gliders in warfare, was horribly justified just a few weeks ago when German troops swarmed down in gliders onto Crete and captured it.

An estimated 12,000 spectators saw the two-week contest end after a mock glider invasion was cancelled because of unfavorable wind conditions.

John Robinson, San Diego, Calif., won the national soaring title for the second successive year with 2,130 points and was awarded the $1,500 Edward S. Evans trophy.

William Putnam, Dearborn, Mich., placed second with 1,506 ponts. Chester J. Decker, Glen Rock, N. J., 1936 and 1939 champion, who withdrew from the meet when called for army induction, was third with 1,409.

The Warren E. Eaton Memorial Trophy for the most outstanding contribution to motorless flight went to Wolfgang B. Klemperer, Los Angeles, for his study of stress analysis of gliders towed by power planes. Mr. Decker received the Bendix Trophy and $500 for the meet's longest flight—225 miles to Wapping, Conn. Lyle Maxey, Detroit, won the $1,000 State Chamber of Commerce altitude prize with his 14,400-foot mark.

Drinking Water Going to Bermuda

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Three thousand tons of drinking water to quench the thirst of Bermudans was scheduled to put to sea today from Moorhead City, N. C., aboard the Maritime Commission training ship American Seaman.

The island derives most of its drinking water from hillside and roof top runoff supplies but in recent months rainfall has been abnormally light. The shortage has been aggravated by the presence of United States workmen and naval forces building a naval base.

The American Seaman, scheduled to arrive next Sunday, also will distill another 3,000 tons of drinking water with its sea water conversion plant. If necessary, another trip will be made later.

$1,000,000 Red Cross Supplies for China

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — The American Red Cross says a $1,000,000 shipment of medical supplies will be rushed to China to meet critical needs reported by representatives who made a survey from the Burma border to Chungking.

Chairman Norman H. Davis said the supplies would be put aboard the first freighters leaving Pacific Coast ports. To date, more than $3,500,000 of supplies have been sent to China, Mr. Davis said.

Ecuador Opens Way to Reach Peace in Peru

QUITO, Ecuador, July 14 (AP)—Ecuador has announced acceptance of a tripartite neutral offer of good offices in this country's boundary dispute with Peru, which recently led to sporadic border clashes.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Office communicated this government's decision to the envoys of the United States, Argentina and Brazil, which had offered July 9 to co-operate in an effort to reach a peaceful solution of the century-old controversy.

The tripartite proposal, among other things, would provide for establishment of a "safety zone" 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) deep along the present disputed frontier.

At the same time, the army high command issued a communiqué denying Peruvian charges that Ecuadorean troops had attacked Peruvian border bosts.

"This command," the communiqué said, "has not ordered any military action of Ecuadorean detachments in the eastern region No news has been received of any clashes in that eastern region of Pastaza. In the Zapotillo and Latina areas, Peru has been concentrating troops. On the southeastern frontier there is nothing to report."

President Arroyo del Rio issued a decree creating a "patriotic board for co-operation in the national defense."

Members include the President of the Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Archbishop of Quito, the chiefs of the Liberal and Conservative Parties, the commander of Ecuador's armed forces, the President of the Central Bank, the Rector of the National University and other prominent Ecuadoreans.

Peru Eases Tension

LIMA, Peru, July 14 (AP)—A responsible Peruvian spokesman said yesterday "things look better" in the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border dispute as a result of an apology reported by the Foreign Office to have been received from Ecuador for an incident arising from the recent frontier outbreaks.

The apology was said to have been made by the Ecuadorean Foreign office in response to a protest made by Peru over the destruction of a coat of arms in an attack on the Peruvian Consulate at Guayaquil, Ecuador's chief port well to the north of the disputed border zone.

[Confirmation of such a report was lacking from Ecuador, which previously had charged Peru with aggression in the border fighting.]

The spokesman said a feeling of optimism prevailed in official circles because the Ecuadorean note was a "spontaneous action," meaning that it did not result from the suggestion or advice of a third party or "outside pressure."

Previously, he had said that the impression in high official quarters was that "Peru would accept a plan offered by Argentina, Brazil and the United States to establish a no-man's-land in the disputed territory provided, he asserted, it is offered as an act of good offices and not as mediation.

The spokesman explained that Peru stood on the point of the good offices of the three nations instead of mediation because it was believed here "it is the only manner to create a peace atmosphere favorable for direct negotiations between the interested parties."

[Guayaquil dispatches said latest reports from the Zarmuilla River region were that calm prevailed, although the Peruvians were said still to be bringing up troops and supplies.]

Yugoslavs Faced Foe With Ox-Carts, AP Writer Says

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 14 (AP)—Yugoslavs used ox carts to supply their Army in its fight against Germany, Robert St. John, Associated Press Balkan correspondent, said yesterday on his arrival aboard the American President liner President Garfield.

"On one occasion when I was trying to follow the fugitive Yugoslav Government," said Mr. St. John, "I came on a road that was blocked by 1,500 ox-carts carrying supplies to the Army."

Mr. St. John, wounded in the right leg when a German plane strafed a Greek train on which he was riding, spent a year covering the war for the AP.

"Yugoslav soldiers were lying on their backs shooting at German planes with rifles, and I talked to one peasant soldier who had no idea what a tank was," Mr. St. John added. "When I told him, he thought he could use a rifle to destroy it.

"He asked me if a tank had men in it, and to my affirmative answer he said that his Army could shoot the men with rifles when they came out of it."

Mr. St. John boarded the President Garfield at Capetown, South Africa.

Another passenger was Pierre Denys-Patten, Belgian oil company employee, who fled from Athens to Alexandria with his wife and small daughter in a 50-foot racing sailboat. He said they were under almost continual bombing and machine-guning during the 14-day voyage.

The President Garfield, completing its maiden round-the-world voyage, carried 9,680 tons of tin, rubber and cocnut oil.

Blocs in Chile and Argentina Voice Support of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine—A confession of democratic creed by Gilberto Suárez, the new head of the National Democratic (Conservative) Party, was a pleasant surprise for many Argentinians. It was also encouraging for Allied and American diplomats, who, however, are not disposed to exaggerate its significance.

Acting President Castillo is a member of the National Democratic Party, and his interpretation of "strict neutrality" has not always caused great public satisfaction. Several members openly favor totalitarian methods in Argentine government, and the Party as a whole has never been inspired by excessively progressive principles. For this reason there is much sympathetic curiosity as to how the new leader will handle his team.

"I am anti-totalitarian," was Señor Suárez' emphatic declaration before the Party gathering. "I would prefer material death for myself and my children rather than be committed to the ignominy of spiritual slavery," he said, adding that he abhorred Communistic equally as much as Nazi or Fascist totalitarianism.

He was appalled at the prospect of choosing between a Nazi or Communist victory, though he was convinced there was a middle road of victorious democracy. For the Americas to be saved from both Naziism and Communism, it was urgent and essential, he said, there should be inter-American spiritual and economic rapprochement "to the point of sacrifice."

Although the National Democrats support the Castillo regime, they do not possess a parliamentary majority. The Radicals have first ranking. Their leaders are definitely in favor of the Allies and the democratic cause. With the Socialists, similarly disposed, the Radicals control Congress.

Nazi Panzer Leader Honored by Hitler

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—Adolf Hitler has personally conferred the Oak Leaves to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross on Panzer Gen. Rudolf Schmidt for his work on the Eastern front, it was announced today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—"In this conflict we are on the side of those who defend democracy," declared Pedro Castelblanco, recently-elected President of the Chilean Radical Party, whose position he defined on the international situation.

The Radicals form the largest party in both Chamber and Senate and are the backbone of the combination supporting the Government of President Aguirre, himself a Radical. Señor Castelblanco stated:

"Chile should reflect on its position. Events in Europe have shown there is only one kind of neutrality possible—the neutrality of the strong. The time has come when Chile should revise its position and substitute the old conception of a romantic and ineffective neutrality for one of vigilance and readiness to resist.

"We must remember Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium, to cite only a few cases of those whose belief in an unsurmountable wall of neutrality and good faith converted them into their present status of oppressed nations.

"This conflict, after sweeping Europe, projects its shadow over Asia and Africa, and may reach this hemisphere. It is our duty to prepare ourselves to face situations which cannot be conjured by mere decrees of neutrality.

"In my opinion and in accordance with Radical doctrines, our position is already defined. We are, above all, a democratic party and possess an irrevocable faith in democracy, because we know that this conception of social and political life is the only one compatible with human dignity. In this conflict we are on the side of those who defend democracy."

The Radical Party leader added that the American nations should array themselves solidly behind the principles agreed on at Pan-American meetings in Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama, and Havana. "We must live and act together in this crucial moment of American life," he declared, "so that we may maintain our dignity, our independence and our system of government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Diplomats of Latin America Inspect TVA Developments

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14 (AP)—Ranking Latin-American diplomats, military and naval officers representing 13 Nations today visited the nearby dive-bomber plant of the Vultee Aircraft Company during a Good Neighbor tour of the Tennessee Valley's power projects and fast-developing defense plants.

A brief side trip by plane is planned to the Muscle Shoals area of northern Alabama. The visitors are traveling in three new Army transports and one commercial airliner provided by the War Department.

Rain and overcast skies delayed two of the four planes but the diplomats all reported a smooth trip on the 4½ hour flight from Washington.

One Army transport, bearing the Brazilian and Chilean delegations, the last to take off in Washington, turned back after running into a heavy rainstorm but left after lunch in the Capital.

David E. Lilienthal, Vice-Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, former Senator James Pope, board member, and other TVA officials greeted the Latin-American officials here.

Dr. Carlos N. Brin, Panamanian Ambassador, first to be greeted by Mr. Lilienthal, expressed appreciation for the opportunity to view first hand TVA's activities.

Dr. Julian Caceres, Honduran Minister; Arturo Lares, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; other ranking diplomats, and Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares Bittencourt, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires; Col. Francisco Tamayo, Director of the Colombian Navy; Col. Ernesto Buenaventura, Colombian Director of Aviation; Col. Antonio Parodi, Argentine Military Attaché; and other officers praised the program for the tour.

The storms encountered early in the flight from Washington were left behind after two hours and clear skies and a bright sun over Kentucky Dam near Gilbertsville gave the visiting officials a good aerial view of the $105,000,000 project now under construction.

Because of the threatening weather, three of the planes cancelled plans to fly over the Government's shell-loading plant at Milan, Tenn., only the last one making the trip.

The inspection tour, arranged by the TVA Board of Directors in collaboration with the War Department and Nelson Rockefeller's Office of Co-ordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, a part of the Administration's expanding program of inter-American relations, will emphasize the valley's importance in the defense program.

American Sympathy Sought by Sibelius

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 14 (AP)—Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer, in a statement given the Associated Press, appealed to American people to understand Finland's difficult position.

The composer lives in his forest retreat 30 miles north of Helsingfors.

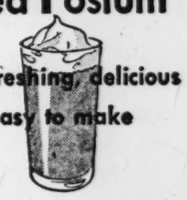
His written statement said:

"In 1939 my fatherland was attacked by the Bolsheviks. Enlightened American people then realized we were fighting not only for our freedom but for all western civilization and they gave us valuable assistance.

"Now that the barbaric hordes of the East are again attacking us in their attempt to Bolshevize Europe I am convinced that freedom-loving, intelligent American people will rightly understand and appreciate the present situation, realizing that the Bolshevization of Europe would annihilate freedom and civilization in this continent."

—A SUMMER SECRET!—

Iced Postum



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Unions in Bay State Rally to Give Full Support to British Labor

Taylor Calls Nazi Defeat First Need

Labor unions throughout Massachusetts are making substantial contributions to help British labor, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, reported today.

"Aid British Labor Week," proclaimed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, began today and will continue through July 20.

To promote the campaign to give direct assistance to the trade union movement in Britain, Henry C. Murray of Fitchburg has been placed on the road to visit unions in New England.

Mr. Murray, who is a paper maker and a member of the State Federation's Committee on Education, was appointed by Mr. Taylor as part of the national movement to aid British labor. This is headed by Matthew Woll, a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters in New York City.

"Unions are also passing resolutions in behalf of British labor, so that they are giving both moral and financial support," Mr. Taylor commented. "Included is also the determination on our part to speed up production.

"The money voted by local unions goes to the British Trades Union Congress through Mr. Woll.

"The funds can be used by British labor for welfare or whatever other purpose is desirable.

"One of the main objects of this program is to get the members of the A. F. of L. thinking about the things they need to do for the protection of the labor movement in Britain—and so for the protection of the labor movement in this country.

"Hitler has wiped out trade unions in every country he has invaded. If he were to get control of this country, he would annihilate organized labor here. The British trade unionists are fighting our fight, and we want to do all we can to aid them."

Balloon Barrage Will Be Produced By Plants in N. E.

Balloon making is budding out as one of New England's newest industries, according to reports in the rubber industry.

Plans for production of barrage ballons are credited to a New Bedford plant of the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, but have not yet reached the stage of output.

The United States Rubber Company is also said to be fixing up an idle building at Woonsocket, R. I., for balloon construction.

The Goodyear balloons are said to be barrage balloons, which will be used in part for the defense of big cities along the coast, such as Boston, if occasion demands. American bases and island possessions will also be equipped.

Governor Swears In Governor

New Hampshire's Governor, Robert O. Blood, swears in Governor Barbara MacPherson, chief official of Granite Girls' State, a hypothetical state set up by the American Legion Auxiliary as a venture in citizenship education for a select group of youthful New Hampshire. The State's organization was made at the University of New Hampshire.

Call for Help by the Fin. Com. For Industrial Areas Shunned

Continued from Page 1

is difficult to give a very specific opinion until we know specifically what the proposals would involve."

Calls for Action

Asserting that migration of population to Boston's attractive suburbs has left he City of Boston and five other nearby industrial municipalities fully serviced but with fewer and fewer people to maintain these services, and thus with increasingly serious financial problems, the Boston Finance Commission in a special report today called for legislative action to avert damaging economic dislocation in the Hub area.

Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Everett, Chelsea and Revere are all suffering from the same situation, flight of business, population and wealth to newer communities, the Commisison declared. Yet the people of these communities are obliged to maintain full public services because of the economic importance of their localities as the Hub of the entire metropolitan area, it was asserted.

Pointing out that thousands of people who earn their living in Boston or the other five communities live in Newton, Belmont, Arlington, Lexington, Milton or other growing communities, the Commission suggested that these prosperous communities should contribute to maintenance of certain services of their less fortunate neighbors.

Establishments of a metropolitan welfare fund to lessen the relief burden in Boston and five other cities, of a metropolitan police force replacing local forces, and of a metropolitan budget for support of the Boston City Hospital were advanced by the Commission as practical steps toward equalizing the governmental burden in Greater Boston.

Political Identity

Communities participating could maintain their political identity and thus the delicate question of emotional and political separatism among the communities could be perhaps avoided, the Commission urged.

As initial step toward a solution of the problem, the Commission, in its report addressed to the General Court, proposed establishment of a special legislative commission to look into the situation.

Emphasizing the stake that the newer residential communities have in the stability of the six industrial centers mentioned, the Commission declared:

"The important point is that the City still remains the hub of the metropolitan wheel around which suburban life in the last analysis revolves, connected with it by the spokes of turnpikes and railroads, while the city with its terminals, its business and industrial sections, its institutions of culture and public welfare, remains the center without which the suburban areas cannot continue."

Asserting that a note of "prejudice against Boston was clearly discernible" in public discussions of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's arterial highway bill, the Commission scored such prejudice as shortsighted and unrealistic.

"The problem is not Boston's alone," the Commission declared. "It is equally applicable to five of the neighboring cities. The combined population of Boston and of these cities is over 1,100,000. It is almost half the population of the metropolitan area and about one quarter of the population of the entire state.

"The plight of the municipalities which embrace such a large fraction of the people of the whole Commonwealth cannot be solved on a basis of prejudice," the report continued.

Spinners Walk Out Of Bridgeton Mill

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 14 (AP)—A walkout of 420 Woonsocket employees of the Onawa spinning division of the Premier Worsted Mills of Bridgeton, already affected by a strike, was reported by the management recently.

The spinning division officials said that they had not been notified previously of the intention of the employees to quit. Hours after the walkout, they said they had been unable to communicate with leaders of the Industrial Trade Unions of America, the local independent labor organization with which employees were affiliated.

The Bridgeton plant of the firm, which has more than $1,000,000 in defense contracts, has been tied up for three weeks by a strike of employees of the same union which is seeking recognition as bargaining agent for the 350 workers.

The strike followed a dispute between the independent organization and the Textile Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) over jurisdiction at the plant after a National Labor Relations Board election had failed to establish either as bargaining agent. When the independent union went on strike, other workers declined to pass the picket lines. State Labor Department conciliation efforts have proved unavailing.

27 Held in Morocco In de Gaullist 'Plot'

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, July 14 (AP)—Special police, acting on orders of the Resident General, yesterday arrested 27 persons accused of entering a de Gaullist plot against the security of the state. Police said the activities of the group were directed from Tangier.

Trio of Farm Problems Give Maine Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—With virtual depletion of mature timber a danger, with the drought affecting dairy, cash crops and poultry production, and with a scarcity of farm labor, County Agent Raymond H. Lovejoy reports for the Farm Bureau project leaders, the problems of York County agriculture are "exceedingly serious." But he offers some answers.

Forestry leaders say there is—if the present war is a long one—danger of depletion not only of mature timber, but also of the valuable growing trees needed to reproduce the stands.

"Market demands are already far in excess of the volume that the sawmill operators can supply," says Mr. Lovejoy, "and Government officials anticipate the need for about 30 per cent more lumber in 1942 than will be required this year."

The demand for the box board grade of lumber is pictured as "increased in a large measure by the inability of the manufacturers of cardboard boxes to supply the demand for boxes.

"The consumption of timber products in New England, normally far in excess of the supply, will be tremendously increased and will result in an excessive drain on the relatively small volume of saw logs left, especially in York County, after the past 40 years of excessive depletion of the timber resources by normal demands, the last World War and the hurricane of 1938." Mr. Lovejoy adds:

Intensify Problem

"The tendency will be to cut trees of small diameter and to clean out the lots, thereby leaving worthless land that is likely to become tax delinquent and will greatly intensify the already acute tax problem of the rural sections."

The drought "has cut down the hay yield about 50 per cent" and is drying up pastures. Producers of cash crops face a crop failure, says Mr. Lovejoy, and dry poultry ranges are "resulting in greater grain consumption and higher production costs."

The Maine Agriculture Experiment Station, completing a survey in co-operation with the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, has what may be the answer to Mr. Lovejoy's report that "it is almost impossible to get laborers for farm jobs."

Smith C. McIntire, Maine's B. A. E. representative, reported calls have just been made on 100 central and Southern Maine farmers hiring labor, because: "A shortage of farm labor is seriously limiting the extent to which Maine farmers can expand farm production in line with defense needs."

Need of Labor

Sixty-three of the farmers, the survey reveals, needed seasonal labor during haying and 52 of these farmers anticipated that 55 per cent of the labor needed to harvest their 3,004 acres of hay would not be available.

The shortage, plus a 25 to 30 per cent increase in labor costs, is described by the survey as a serious handicap to increased agricultural production in Maine.

If Maine farmers are to supply the food which is vital to the defense program, according to Mr. McIntire, an adequate labor supply must be available. When 52 farmers feeding 1,100 head of cattle are short of help, the survey outlines, it is difficult to obtain the increased dairy production by our Government.

Mr. McIntire states that the Maine Land Use Committee, an organization of farmers and agency representatives has already turned in a statement of the labor situation to the Department of Agriculture. Several suggestions of public agencies have been made and constructive action undertaken.

It is suggested Selectmen, School Boards, State and Federal Administrators must co-operate with farmers by curtailing activities that aggravate the farm labor situation, with farmers also able to help by impressing local officials, including Selective Service Boards, with the need for:

1. Deferring essential agricultural laborers.
2. Closing public projects.
3. Adjusting the school year.
4. Planning road construction so as to make farm labor available.

In many instances, says Mr. McIntire, local officials are in a position to adapt such programs to the needs of the locality, if they are sufficiently aware of the situation.

China Relief Head Pins Hope on U. S.

Confidence that America will take an active part in the world's struggle for freedom was expressed by Fong Bing Soon, Chairman of the China War Relief Association of America, last night in a speech to a large gathering of Chinese at the Quong Kow School in Boston.

Stating that he thought the United States would enter the war in Europe, he said that he was confident of a victorious outcome and that he believed the United States would then turn to the Pacific and settle the Japanese matter decisively.

Mr. Fong, who has been representing overseas Chinese at sessions of the People's Political Council held in Chungking, said he brought greetings from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of China to the Chinese of Boston.

International

Commander A. C. McFall

The commanding officer of the Quonset Point Station at Quonset, R. I., stands before one of the utility planes at this new U. S. naval air station. The new $30,000,000 air base, situated on the west side of Narragansett Bay, built in a year, was put into commission Saturday. The station, covering an 850-acre tract, will have a personnel of 5,000 officers and men when it is fully manned. Rear Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, President of the Naval War College and Commandant of the Newport Naval Operating Base, turned over the command of the base to Commander McFall, after reading orders from Navy Secretary Knox. Preparedness was urged by many of the speakers during the commissioning.

Cambridge Ballot Earlier Printing

The present statute allowing only 10 days for printing ballots for City elections will not allow sufficient time to prepare Plan E ballots in Cambridge, City Councilman Francis J. Roche of that City, warned today.

Mr. Roche pointed out that under the general laws, candidates eligible for election may file their qualifications with the City Clerk 10 days prior to the election.

"It would be practically impossible," Mr. Roche said, "to have the ballots printed in the manner and form required in this brief time," adding that men in military service would be deprived of absentee voting for the same reason.

After conferring with Cambridge election officials, Mr. Roche said that his bill to amend the law so that it would be necessary to file the statement of candidacy at least 21 or even 30 days before election day would be heard before the special Cambridge legislative committee tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in the State House.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for advanced students). (15.13mc and 11.73m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies, Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Melodies by Miller.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Band; Clark Dennis, tenor; Popular Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello Children!" A program for the Children evacuated from the British Isles to Canada and the United States. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Operatic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Regimental Pipe Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Music; News in English; Orchestra; Hungarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Canada Calls from London"; Canadian Regimental Concert. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request"; Recordings chosen by listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO2, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today—Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Consulates Of Italy in N.E. Close Doors

The five Italian consulates in New England were closed today as the Italian consuls and their employees prepared to sail from New York tomorrow for their native Italy on the United States Army transport West Point.

Silvio Vitale, of Watertown, Mass., Vice-Consul at Boston, and a young woman clerk were the only ones from Boston who did not have to go. Mr. Vitale has been a naturalized citizen for 30 years, and the clerk is a native of the United States.

The Consul-General for New England, Francisco Cancellario, was in New York preparing to sail on the West Point, Mr. Vitale said. Doors of the Consulate at 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, and of the other consulates at Lawrence and Springfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., and New Haven, Conn., were shut for the last time late last week.

There was only one German Consulate in New England,—that at 39 Chestnut Street, Boston. It was closed several days before the Italian offices were shut.

Secret Sessions Of Selectmen Hit

Secret sessions of the Weymouth Board of Selectmen have proved a failure and unfair to the townspeople, Selectman Everett E. Callahan said today, the second town official to rebel against the "executive session" policy in effect two months.

Mr. Callahan joined Selectman Joseph A. Fern in criticism of meetings behind closed doors and said a campaign would be waged to allow public admittance.

Explaining his vote favoring the closed meetings, Mr. Callahan said, "I voted for the executive sessions at first to give them a trial. I thought they might expedite matters, but the opposite has proven true. Another fault I find is that some of the Selectmen vote one way when someone is before them, and another way when we are alone."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

Charles P. Howard

Treasurer of Middlesex County, Mass., who has been named General Vice-Chairman of the Salvation Army's Greater Boston 1941-42 Annual Maintenance Appeal. He resides in Reading.

Echoes of Montana Gold Rush Heard In Newport Auction

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14 (AP)—An auctioneer raised his hammer and shouted "how much am I offered?" today as a sale began of the luxurious furnishings of the Hermann Oelrichs estate, Rosecliff, one of Newport's showplaces.

Among the thousands or more items catalogued for the sale were three Gobelin tapestries, reportedly worth $250,000, and an organ which cost $100,000 when it was installed. The house was designed by Stanford White, and was built in 1902 by Theresa Thayer Oelrichs, heiress to a Montana gold mining fortune.

The house was opened for public inspection last week for the benefit of the Red Cross, and a little more than $1,400 was netted at 25 cents an admission.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, July 15

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, July 15

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Lack of Cars Curbs Use Of Burma Road

Foreign Trade Flashes

Acute shortage of trucks and spare parts has begun to choke off the flow of goods along the Burma Road, Chinese lifeline, doing more damage than all the havoc caused by Japanese bombing, according to information reaching the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Shortage of vehicles and parts is becoming "the chief factor" in limiting the capacity of "Free China's" Burma Road route, reports say.

"Bombings of the Road, directed wholly at two river crossings," the Bureau's circular explains, "have failed to halt traffic in a serious manner, and would probably have even less effect if a more efficient ferry system were installed."

Stocks carried over the road, which include gasoline, military supplies, cotton yarn, iron and steel plates, and tea and machinery, deteriorate rapidly as the trucks bounce along over rough, narrow portions, trying to make speed, the Bureau declares.

There is a "dumbbell" pattern of traffic volume between Kunming and Wantung which slows down the flow in particular, it is reported.

During the six months prior to April 19, 1941, 38,267 tons of cargo passed over the Road.

Rayon From Grass

Two new Spanish companies have been formed during the past year to produce rayon and staple fiber from such raw materials as esparto grass, eucalyptus fibers, straw, and reeds, it is learned. To date the factories have not yet been constructed.

About 2,700 workers in three active rayon companies produced 7,496,000 pounds of the material during 1940. This is seven times as such as Spain produced in 1928. The plants use the viscose process.

Surplus Brazil Cotton

Sao Paulo, Brazil's chief cotton-producing state, will pick a crop of 370,000 metric tons in 1941, according to present unofficial estimates. This would be 20 per cent over the 1940 harvest, and as far as can be seen, there is little expectation of its being conveniently marketed his coming August. There is a heavy export demand for linters, but the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says the quality of the present Sao Paulo crop is not up to normal.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the July 19 Issue

TAKING APART THE ISOLATIONIST CASE II By Edward Yarnall Hartshorne
The second of three articles dealing with the similarity of the pattern of pre-war isolationist thinking in the countries that Germany later invaded, and the reappearance in the United States of similar if not identical arguments.

"TROUBLE-SHOOTERS" OF THE ATLANTIC By John Allan May
When a newspaper correspondent joins the navy, he is likely to keep right on writing, and here is a lively account of life on a destroyer, the British Navy's maid-of-all-work.

IN QUEST OF THE QUETZAL By Victor Wolfgang V. Hagen
Tale of a voyage of discovery in the jungles of Honduras when the mythical bird with the green-gold plumes is found and brought back to preen for wider audiences.

NEW YORK'S APPROACH TO SLUM CLEARANCE By Thomas C. Desmond
New York has a new law for clearing out its blighted areas and experiments in housing of city officials will be watched with interest from all parts of the country.

ON THE GASPÉ ROLLER COASTER By E. C. Sherburne
A visitor to the Gaspe Peninsula unrolls a panorama of hills in rapid succession, of colored cliffs and picturesque fishing villages, of flowers, legends, and friendly people.

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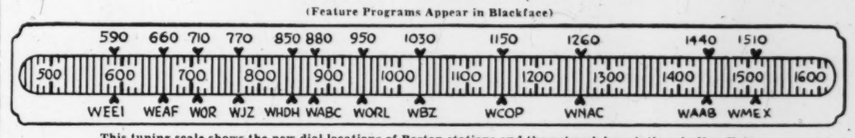
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Musical Program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Braves-Cincinnati base-	Sports and Music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Braves-Cincinnati base-	Sports and Music
3:45 Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Braves-Cincinnati base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Emery Deutsch's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 'Classics in Tempo'	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves-Cincinnati base-	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, Songs	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music	**Gen. Charles DeGaulle**	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"This Is the Show"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America"**;	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Will Bradley's Orchestra
8:00 Report to the	"The World's Best"	**James Melton; Francia**	"Contact," with Dave	Charlestown Navy Yard
8:15 Nation	"The World's Best"	**White; orchestra**	Elman; music	Civilian Band
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False"	**prano; orchestra**	Public Safety talk	Studio Program
9:00 **"Forecast"; M. Dietrich, "One Thou-**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **sand and One**	**"Basin Street Society"**	program	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	
9:30 **Nights"**	Elks Convention: talks	"What Burns You Up";	Network News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Elks Convention: talks	Frances Scott, m. c.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30 Civilian Defense	National Forum: talk	'Nat'l Defense & Unity,'	'Tom, Dick & Harry,'	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	National Forum: talk	Paul V. McNutt	comedy trio	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Nat'l. Symphony Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30 Music; records	Want"; records	Barry Winton's Orch.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Music	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	London	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	Farm and Home News
9:00 "Home Planning"	News; recordings	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 'Listen Ladies'	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 'Listen Ladies'	"The Breakfast Club"	"Fiesta"; music	"Choir Loft"	Your Morning Pick-Up
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	'George and Dixie' songs	"; orchestra
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	Bess Johnson	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	'Ellen Randolph'	"Musical Early Edition"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Jimmy Blair, tenor	'Bachelor's Children'	'Singing Strings'	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	'The Road of Life'	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	'Mary Marlin'	News Commentator	Beauty Hints
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	'Penner Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	'Two Men and a Girl'	'The Goldbergs'	Ruth Moss, interview	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 'Aunt Jenny'	Weather; music	'David Harum'; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	'Gene and Glenn'	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	'Jack Berch's Gang'	"Musical Roundup"	Dent, of Agricultu	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	News; Weather; Music
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday'	Home Hour; news;	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	'We Are Always Young'	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 "Woman in White"	Agricultural news	'As the Twig Is Bent'	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills; house-	"From Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Orchestra; Trio
2:00 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:15 Joyce Jordan	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comment	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 You're the Expert	"The Munros"; sketch	'Valiant Lady'	"Accordiana"	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves- Cincin-	Sports and music
3:15 Frank Fo Hamp'sse'	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	nati Reds Baseball Game	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves- Cincin-	Sports and music
3:45 "America in Transi	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	nati Reds Baseball Game	Sports and music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Braves- Cincin-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Network Program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	nati Reds Baseball Game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Music in the Air"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves- Cincin-	Novachord solos
4:45 "Music in the Air"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	nati Reds Baseball Game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Music; NYA Speaker
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harry Horlick's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Hillbilly Music
8:00 "Court of Missing	**Wendell L. Willkie**	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"The Shadow" Passes,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	dramatization	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent; drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	George Duffy's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30 **Lewisohn Stadium**	"News Here and Abroad"	'Han Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 **Concert, N. Y.**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	'Han Hazard Show"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	Sen. Robert L. Taft	'A Date With Judy,'	**Leland Stowe**	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Sen. Robert L. Taft	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Dance Digest"
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Network Program	'College Humor'; variety;	Hal Leonard's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Hal Leonard's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Serenade	News; music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 **Defense Talk**	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Wide Program of Adult Education Urged at Wellesley as a Public Duty

Alcohol Shown As an Enemy To Efficiency

Four pamphlets, designed to combat alcohol with common sense, have just been issued by the Scientific Temperance Federation, with headquarters in Boston. Mrs. Grace Clifford Howard, editor of the quarterly publication of the organization, The Scientific Temperance Journal, prepared the tracts which have been offered to Army Chaplains throughout the country, the United Service Organizations and church groups working with service men.

"Do You Want to Be Efficient?" is the title of one of them. "You may come from an environment where drinking of alcohol is not customary," says the introduction. "You may not know, very definitely, what alcohol really is and how it causes the human system to react.

Evaluating in Light of Facts

"In your new environment, you may find many who accept beverage alcohol as a necessity and who will urge you to accept it, too. Before you decide, you may appreciate being able to evaluate its worth in the light of facts."

Under the first sub-title, "What is Alcohol?" it reads: " 'Alcohol in all forms and doses is a poison, one substance which disturbs the human organism to its foundations, is extremely dangerous and injurious to individuals and society and, therefore, should be absolutely excluded from the human diet,' says the noted European psychiatrist, the late Dr. August Forel."

Thereafter the tract quotes other authorities in their definition of drunkenness, explanations of the harmful effect of small amounts of alcohol and why alcohol cannot be classified as a food. It also quotes the statement of the late Richard Arthur, M.A., M.D., M.L.A.: "If alcohol disappeared from the world or became as rare as radium, it would be an unmitigated gain for the human race."

Liquor Reduces Skill

Other tracts, entitled "Do You Want a Better Rating?" "Do You Want To Be Powerful?" and "Why Most Aviators Don't Drink" quote authorities in this country and abroad showing how the drinking of even a small quantity of liquor reduces skill and efficiency.

The sale of beer in Army camps is causing serious concern to those aware of the importance of temperance, said Mrs. Howard. Although the sale is restricted in quantity and there is severe Army discipline for a man who is drunk, "why afford them opportunity to get in the position of being disciplined?" she asked. Although it may be argued that, if the men can buy beer in the camps they will not go outside for hard liquor, this does not justify its being there, she says. The cultivation of a taste for alcohol leads to the drinking of hard liquor, and the presence of beer on Army posts means that many boys who have never tasted it before will be persuaded to indulge in it, she pointed out.

"It concerns not only the welfare of the individual," declared Mrs. Howard, "but, as alcohol reduces efficiency and impairs judgment, it becomes a question that affects our national defense."

Harvard to Have Talks on Religion

Religious leaders of the major American faiths will participate in a two-week conference at Harvard on "Religion and the World Today" starting Monday, July 21, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Director of the Harvard Summer School, announced today.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Pierre van Paasen, noted journalist and author, and Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, British military and colonial expert, and Laborite Member of Parliament, will be among 10 distinguished speakers addressing daily evening forums of the conference, open to the public without charge.

'Knitters Wanted!'

Pretty Margo Black of Berkeley Street, Boston, one of the volunteer operators of a knitting machine at headquarters of Bundles for Britain, Inc., 355 Boylston Street, is issuing an appeal for help. Hand and machine knitters—male and female—are needed to turn out the socks, helmets and scarves for the bundles destined to comfort Britain's fighters.

Bath Yields to Housing Needs; $1,000,000 U. S. Project Soon

The Week In Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 14—Officials and civic-minded citizens of the shipbuilding City of Bath are busy people, these days what with the social and economic problems that accompany a comparative sudden influx of engineers, welders, skilled workmen, laborers and executives who have come to build ships for America and for Britain in the bustling shipyards of the Bath Iron Works.

A short time ago Bath was a quiet City recovering slowly from depression years, looking ahead for better times to come and thankful for the steady employment offered by its shipyards. In 1930 the United States census placed the City's population at 9,110. When the census for the City directory was taken in the earlier months of this year enumerators found 14,475 residents compared with the 1930 figure and as campared with 10,183 reported in 1940 by official census takers.

Has Acted Cautiously

Much of this sudden increase in population has been in the past few months. City officials and others estimate the population of Bath has grown by 3,000 or 4,000 within that period, and the official figures bear them out.

Naturally, there have been attendant problems, and to these problems the Bath City Government, headed by Republican Walter C. Rogers, as Mayor, has addressed itself willingly yet cautiously, eager to avoid any repetition of the unfortunate experiences Bath had with housing problems during the boom of the World War.

In a short time, however, officials found rents were at a premium in the shipbuilding City. They found private building could not keep pace despite efforts to do so. They found conditions no progressive City would want or tolerate beginning to creep into their City, a City of many old and beautiful homes, and they knew they must act.

However, there were difficulties. The proposal of a Federal Housing project brought a storm of protests from some quarters, but some measure of approval.

The matter was discussed in numerous long and open meetings of the City Government. Trips were made to Washington, and there were many conferences with Federal officials. Slowly, as the seriousness of the housing situation dawned on more people protests dwindled, and Thursday night of this week is expected to see the City Government, unanimously and without opposition, sign final papers for a $1,000,000 Federal Housing project, the land for which already has been acquired. The project includes 200 permanent homes of moderate price for defense workers—permanent homes, no shell-like structures that would come to lose their value and to disfigure the City. Work on the construction of the first home is expected to begin soon.

Mayor Rogers said, this week, he believed he expressed the sentiments of a majority of Bath citizens when he spoke his pleasure at completion of the negotiations. Bath's biggest outlay in connection with the project will be construction of about 6,000 feet of sewer. Other utilities already reach the site.

Studying Other Problems

Nor will the City be without income from the project. From its rental of the houses to defense workers the Government, officials said, will pay the City in lieu of taxes 14 per cent of the income from each house. If a house is sold, of course, the City then proceeds to assess and collect its taxes in the usual way.

With housing thus temporarily taken care of, officials have turned to other attendant problems. For instance, a committee now is studying extension of the City's zoning regulations, and a building code to prevent building of shacks or the encroachment of squatter settlements upon the residential section. Others are studying the school problem, realizing the City's schools now are taxed to capacity, and that records indicate they may expect a 300 increase in the school population on completion of the housing project.

Meiklejohns Talk on Needs Of Democracy at Institute

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 14—"Youth knows that Hitler must be beaten—but it does not know what old men will do with victory," said Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, in address at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, last night at Wellesley College, where his wife, D.. Helen Everett Meiklejohn, lectured this morning.

Mrs. Meiklejohn, who is connected with the San Francisco School of Social Studies, discussed the part played by adult education in making democracy work.

A wide, well-directed plan for adult education would be a valuable contribution to the defense and preservation of American democracy, she declared, for education of mature citizens can arouse men and women from their distractions and bring them to an understanding of common values, common dangers and common opportunities.

"A democracy asks that its citizens be—within the limits of their capacity—both doers and thinkers," Dr. Meiklejohn said, "and the question is 'How can you get adults to study and think effectively about the issues that concern them as members of a democracy?' "

Adult Education

The San Francisco School of Social Studies, with which Dr. Meiklejohn is associated, is an adult education project founded in 1933 by her husband. Her experience has convinced her, she said, that "under encouraging circumstances, adults can and will submit themselves to a fairly rigid and long-continued discipline of study, and that they will come back and ask for more."

Dr. Meiklejohn pointed out that up to the present time the adult education movement in the United States has generally been handicapped by limited support.

"If it is to do its work in the whole community," she said, "including the lower income groups, it can be self-supporting only if teachers receiving salaries from other institutions volunteer their services at a minimum rate. But, if it is to be a vital factor in American life, adult education needs more than part time and casual service.

"The answer," she continued, "seems to be that it is the task of the democratic state to initiate and sustain a wide program of adult education from public funds. The inspiration and direction of the work must come from the universities and liberal colleges. It is doubtful if the school system is fitted to undertake the task.

Freedom from Routine

"The program," Dr. Meiklejohn asserted, "must be conceived in terms of freedom from rigid routine, freedom from vocationalism and from a narrow system of credits. Above all it must be staffed by men and women of training and ability equal to that of the university teacher. As the State has successfully established elementary schools, high schools and universities, so now it must enter the field of adult education."

Showing that the trend now is toward slower population growth—with a constantly increasing proportion of elder people in the nation—Dr. Meiklejohn proposed that funds no longer needed for shrinking schools should be made available for adult education.

"In 1940, as compared to 1930," she said, "there were well over a million empty desks in the elementary schools of America. In New York City alone the 1940-41 educational budget shows a saving of $2,000,000 in salaries for elementary school teachers—a sum sufficient to launch a very lively adult program."

"The state," she went on, "can no longer evade the responsibility of educating its mature citizens—if we are to build a society which 'sensitive men may view without a shudder'—to quote Henry Adams. There is no short cut to the democratic way of life. The only road lies through the patient practice of understanding.

Free Institutions

"The free institutions of democracy," Dr. Meiklejohn concluded, "must be rewon year after year by understanding. They must be reformed by the informed imagination. Only when understanding and imagination are far more widespread than they are today, will democracy realize its own meaning."

Last night, in an address in the Wellesley College Chapel, Mrs. Meiklejohn's husband—Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, pleaded for a return of emphasis on the Christian principle of brotherhood. There has been a powerful trend, he said, toward putting faith in technology as the preserver of the American way of life—rather than in Christianity as the basis of that freedom which the Pilgrims and other early settlers crossed the Atlantic to find.

The motto "In God We Trust," he implied, has been partially obscured by the stressing of the feeling that "Americans are the chosen people of technology and mechanical invention."

"Men," Dr. Meiklejohn asserted, "must fight for liberty with their minds even more than with their bodies. Active intelligence is essential for democracy."

Revolution Outcome

A great many writers on democracy, he went on, have concluded that democracy is an inevitable outcome of the industrial revolution—but the rise of Nazism and Fascism prove that this is a fallacy.

Fraternity was as much emphasized as was liberty and equality, by the founders of modern democracy, he declared — and brotherhood is still a much more vital factor in democracy than is technological development.

Nationalism—to which so many of the world's ills today can be traced he said, "is the most brutal example of the competitive concept of living," and the competitive system often becomes the antithesis of brotherhood.

The world had a chance after the last war to do away with this obstacle to its security—and to found a world order on a basis of Christian brotherhood, he continued. But this opportunity was missed. Now, at the end of the present conflict there may be another chance.

Within Grasp

"The unity of which the prophets dreamed," Dr. Meiklejohn stated, "is now within our grasp."

Mr. Meiklejohn expressed concern over what he called "the intellectual and spiritual lethargy into which our easy successes have brought us." Through looseness of thinking, he asserted, brotherhood has dropped out of mind—and one man's freedom is often used to nullify the freedom of some of his fellows.

He was particularly concerned over the fact that the appeals of those who advocate direct aid to Britain and those who urge concentration on home defense, both base their arguments on the premise that the paramount interest of Americans is selfish preservation of their own property and private interests.

There is not enough recognition, he said, that unselfish devotion to the principles of brotherhood still exists in the thinking of many people—even if temporarily obscured.

The next in the series of the Institute's evening events, open to the public, will be a meeting at 8:15 tomorrow evening in Alumnae Hall, at which Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President; Senator Harold Burton (R) of Ohio, and Max Lerner, Professor of Economics at Williams College, will talk on "The Place of the United States in the World Situation."

Vermont Tightens Its Regulation Of State Liquor Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 14—As part of an official Vermont program to clear the State's highways of empty beer cans, a two-cent deposit will be charged on cans and so-called non-returnable bottles starting Sept. 1.

The State Liquor Control Board ordered the deposit charge to remedy the discarded beer can situation, which has hampered roadside beautification efforts.

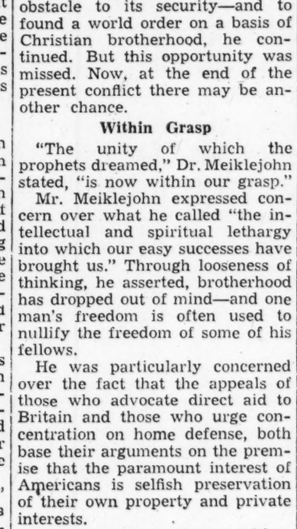
Informed of Vermont's action, officials of the Massachusetts State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission said they had not considered such a move in the Bay State because liquor in the latter State is sold by private retailers, while in Vermont State stores have been set up.

Other action taken by the Vermont Board included strengthening of the rule that, on Sunday, liquor can be sold only with a regular meal by stating that a sandwich or salad will no longer be considered a full meal. In addition, the Board established 8 p. m. instead of midnight as the closing hour for package stores.

Brookline Autos Pay More

The first group of automobile excise bills to Brookline residents, aggregating $5,543,480 valuation on 14,052 machines, were in the mail today. The tax to be paid on them totals $196,520.25, an increase of $16,205.25 over the figures for last year. The bills to be sent out later this year will be mostly for automobiles registered after April 1.

Institute Speaker



Dr. Helen E. Meiklejohn

Of the San Francisco School of Social Studies, who lectured this morning at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College, and will lead a round table discussion this afternoon on "Long Term Economic Trends in the United States." Dr. Meikeljohn's husband, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, lectured last night on "Religious Faith and Democracy."

By a Staff Photographer

Willard Thompson as Uncle Josh
Native son of Swanzey, N. H., carries on the tradition initiated by Denman Thompson as Uncle Josh Whitcomb in "The Old Homestead."

Old Homers Fill Swanzey For 'Old Homestead' Revival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWANZEY, N. H., July 14—Yesterday was "Old Homestead Sunday" in this little community, featuring "The Boy Who Came Home" at simple services in the little Congregational church in the Center.

And hundreds of visitors—invited during the three-day revival of Denman Thompson's sentimental American comedy-drama to make Swanzey their own "Old Homestead"—went back to their homes in all parts of the country today, happy and contented, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of "coming back home."

Swanzey had become "home" to them in more than one very real sense of the word. And back of it all, "The Old Homestead" bids fair to become as much of a tradition in this quiet little New Hampshire town as the celebrated Passion Play given each decade at Oberamergau in Germany.

Swanzey folks who took part in the Potash Bowl performances were faithful in every way to the author's purpose, not only in their lines, but through their voice inflections and mannerisms. They quickly endeared themselves to the enthusiastic audiences which crowded the hillside each evening.

Saturday was a typical New England "open and shut" day of alternating showers and quick-drying sun and, along about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, "Uncle Josh" Whitcomb—Willard Thompson in real life—opined that he believed " 'twill clear off 'bout time folks gather 'round for the show, and hold clear all evenin'."

His predictions were correct. In spite of threatening weather, Saturday night's audience exceeded that of 2,500 of the first night. From far and wide they came, from Texas, Washington, Michigan, Ohio, even from Canada—all one big happy family back at the old homestead and ready to laugh and cry with Uncle Josh, Cy Prime, Seth Perkins, Rickety Ann and Eb Ganzey. Home folks every one of them—audience and players alike.

Many of Denman Thompson's original costumes and properties had been obtained this year, including the first and third-act drops, the statue of Venus, and the original bell chimes. There was the same old picket fence, too, and the bench and wash basin outside the kitchen door, the old well—and, of course, the load of hay and the pair of real oxen which Uncle Josh drove onto the stage.

Rare community spirit is displayed in this annual revival of "The Old Homestead." For behind it all there's a purpose. The proceeds of the play—and this year, as on previous occasions, they exceeded $2,500—go toward community improvements. No one who takes part receives any salary. Recompense comes in the civic betterment projects which are shared by young and old alike. The mortgage on the little Swanzey church has been lifted. Repairs have been made, and the town has acquired a community house.

"Hold on!" called Uncle Josh, just before the big audience moved toward the exits. "I want to say a word to our neighbors. . . . Now, you fathers who have got wild boys, I want you to be kind o'easy with them. If they are kind o' foolish now and then, forgive them. . . . And Mothers, what's the use of saying anything to you, bless your smiling faces. Your hearts are always 'biling over with love and kindness for the wayward child."

Yes, "The Old Homestead" has been saved for all time. And all because thousands of enthusiastic playgoers heeded that call to "let the scarlet runners chase them back to childhood."

Post-War Jewish Issue Raised

The attitude of the world powers toward the millions of homeless Jews after peace is won, will be "the acid test of democracy," Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, declared. He addressed the closing session of the 21st annual convention of the New England Zionist Region, at the Hotel Bradford with 1,500 Zionists present.

Although military victory will "relieve us of the terrible pressure under which we live, it will unfold more problems than ever before" Dr. Weizmann told his audience. "The question will then arise whether the great powers of the world will do something for us or let us find for ourselves as we have done for thousands of years," he said.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, also addressed the convention, asserting he was in favor of the work being done by the Zionists in Palestine and of "giving Palestine to the Jews as a Jewish national home."

Mayor Tobin, in welcoming the group, expressed a similar hope that a homeland would be established there "where all Jews may find a haven."

A resolution was approved urging Britain to avail itself of the manpower of Palestine with the formation of a Jewish army. Another pledged support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Others requested that Jews be represented at the peace conference following the war and pledged the New England Region to redeem 4,000 new dunams of land in Palestine.

Mendel N. Fisher, Executive Director of the Jewish National Fund of America, advocated the establishment of a colony in Palestine, bearing the name of New England and costing $100,000.

Other speakers were Elihu D. Stone, Honorary President; Ralph F. Bass, Rabbi Isadore Breslau, Director of the Zionist Organization of America, and James Waterman Wise, research consultant, Council Against Intolerance in America.

Max Kabatznick of Brookline, a member of the organization for 20 years, was elected to succeed Joseph Goldberg of Worcester, as President.

Banks Offering New Type Policy

Massachusetts savings banks selling savings bank life insurance are today offering a new policy under which premiums would be paid until age 65 to dovetail into the present social security and other retirement programs.

The new policy is announced by Robert F. Nutting, President of the Saving Bank Life Insurance Council, who said:

"This new type of savings bank life insurance policy is available at very low cost to persons living or working in Massachusetts. Since savings bank insurance is sold over-the-counter, buyers acting on their own initiative save through lowest selling costs."

Mr. Nutting explained that premium rates are only slightly higher, at younger ages, than those on "straight life" policies. For instance, "paid at 65," a policy taken out at age 20 carries a premium of $4.12 quarterly, compared with $3.86 on the "straight life" policy. At age 30 the new policy would cost $5.50 quarterly, compared with $4.97 on the "straight life" policy.

Harvard Law Aid Starts 28th Year

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, offering legal assistance to needy residents of Greater Boston, has opened for the summer months at its office in Kendall House, 1563 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, near Harvard Square.

Staffed by honor students of the Harvard Law School, the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau has been in operation for 27 years, and during the past year gave legal assistance to nearly 1,000 needy men and women of Greater Boston.

Troops Free OfMaintaining Camp 'Plants'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 14—Corps Area Service Units, charged with the responsibility by the War Department of operating and maintaining training camps and other activities to relieve combat forces of the major part of administration, are mentioned frequently in the news, but without their connections with the Army's activities properly recognized.

Each of the nine Corps Areas in the United States has these Service Units, set up by the respective Corps Area commanders as called for in the mobilization plans of the War Department.

At this camp the 1,114th Corps Area Service Unit of approximately 101 officers and 1,035 enlisted men is doing duty. The commanding officer of this organization is also the Camp Commander, and as such is charged with the responsibility of the maintenance and operation of the plant.

Wide Range of Duties

Specifically this includes the receipt, storage and issue of all kinds of supplies. The maintenance of the 10 target ranges, the fire department, the police department, the sewage disposal plant, the water wells, the Service Club, the airfield, the roads, the electrical distribution, and the station hospital are some of the major activities operated by the 1,114th C. A. S. U.

The personnel of the 1,114th is almost exclusively Regular Army enlisted men and selectees from New England. The officer personnel is almost exclusively from the Officers Reserve Corps.

In addition to their full day of administrative duty, the men are required to undergo military instruction two hours a day until they have completed their basic training, after which they have one hour of military instruction each day.

The idea of the Corps Area Service Commands was first embodied in War Department Mobilization plans in about 1933, and although the present emergency has necessitated many changes, the principle remains the same.

Safety Patrols Furnished

There are one or more Service Units at each of the Army posts in New England (the First Corps Area), functioning generally in carrying out their fraction of the First Corps Area commander's responsibility to the field forces.

During the absence of the field forces on maneuvers, the C. A. S. U. will take over completely. While some of its general activities and responsibilities will be reduced, others will be increased; for example, the fire and police protection which is now afforded by the presence of troops throughout the camp; their absence would increase the number of safety patrols furnished from personnel of the Service Unit.

It has been stated above that the C. A. S. U. will take over completely when the field forces take the field for maneuvers in the face of eventualities.

An Outline of Duties

A view of the composition of the Unit goes to show this. The C. A. S. U. is composed of a Headquarters section, which attends to the administrative work of the Unit; the Combined sections, comprising the Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal, and Chemical Warfare sections; the Military Police section; Station Hospital, and the Casual section, the names of all of which are self-explanatory.

When the field forces now in training here take the field on maneuvers, the C. A. S. U. will be afforded an opportunity to carry out major repairs within the reservation which could not, without inconvenience, be undertaken before. The Unit will also take over such jobs as the re-warehousing of stocks, inspection and minor repairs throughout the camp, and disposal and repair of salvaged material turned in by the combat troops prior to their departure.

"Mr. Fix-it" is a name the Unit could rightly be called; "housekeeping troops" is the name it has been given.

Vermont U. Group To Run Its Affairs

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 14 (AP)—Vermont University Trustees have made public the appointment of a committee of three to manage the institution and reorganize its financial affairs.

Members of the Committee are Dr. Paul C. Packer, Dean of the University of Iowa College of Education; Dr. Hardy A. Kemp, Dean of the University College of Medicine, and Roy L. Patrick of Burlington, a member of the Board of Trustees for many years.

The Committee will function until a new President is chosen to succeed the late Guy W. Bailey, who passed on last October.

Invitation to Musicales

Boston University Offers Five Free Public Concerts

Leading artists will share their talents with Boston University Summer Session students and the general public in five free concerts, the first of which will be presented on Thursday evening, July 17, at Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street.

Artists who will participate are (left to right): Doric Alviani, baritone, music supervisor, Massachusetts State College, Amherst; Prof. Raymond C. Robinson, university music professor; Prof. Ruth E. Myers, music chairman for the Summer Session; Eleanor Cole, accompanist; Ralph I. Schoonmaker, director of music, Medford Public Schools; Prof. Kenneth G. Kelley, university music professor, and Edith Stearns, pianist.

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British-Soviet Pact Links Nations in War and Peace

Continued from Page 1

the name of common sense can we do but stand together?"

The Russian-German War now is seen by many in the same light as the World War was considered by many continental historians, namely a war of Teuton against Slav.

That Hitler's thought has run along these lines is indicated in "Mein Kampf" where he expressly praises the medieval Teutonic knights who made it their business to exterminate the Slavs in Eastern Europe and settle their lands with Germans. That, in Hitler's words, was the kind of an achievement which was permanent. It is the kind he would like to repeat in the Ukraine at the expense of Russia.

This new treaty, it is significant to note, has dispensed with the formality of ratification which is advantageous since it is a plain compact of common interests demanding speedy application and to which no popular assembly could add anything.

Both signatories of this agreement have pledged themselves to do certain things. Soviet Russia promises to fight to the last man and the last war resource through its "scorched earth" plan. Britain promises to create a second front as an effective means of relieving Russia and defeating the common enemy. This Britain has been doing in the air by continuous day and night attacks on Germany. But it is felt in many circles here that such help must be extended to other spheres also. Whether this will include a second land front against the Nazis must depend upon expert military opinion.

Although the new agreement is welcomed because it makes the two-front struggle against the Nazis even stronger, it is emphasized that it does not remove the hard fact that Britain still is the first object of German hate because it is still the linchpin of world alliance against Nazism.

O'Ryan Tells Plan Of Civil Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, in the first bulletin issued since his appointment by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as Director of Civil Defense on May 8, urged the people of the state today to prepare "with disciplined thoroughness" against air raids.

General O'Ryan said the population must be trained to minimize the fatalities and the destruction of property which results from air bombardments and incendiary fires.

The Civil Defense head reported that 118 local Councils of Defense have been organized or are in the process of organization in the 62 counties and 61 cities of the State against an attack "that may never materialize."

General O'Ryan said that because of differences in defense problems in city and rural districts, there will be some variation in activities of volunteer units throughout the State, "although their organization and training should be as uniform as reasonably practicable in the interest of mass effectiveness."

Aluminum Surely Going to Defense

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—In a plea for public donations of spare aluminum utensils, the War Department gave assurances today that the metal would go directly into defense uses.

Terming the Nationwide collection effort "of vital importance," the War Department said the metal would be converted into ingots which will be analyzed for use in planes, battleships, tanks, shell and bomb fuses, and military equipment.

The reclaimed aluminum cannot be used, however, in structural parts of aircraft, it was said, because it contains impurities.

Russia's 'Front Behind the Front' an Industrial Backstop

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Plants Built on Sites Planned to Be Far From Grasping Hands of Invader

Development of great industrial regions in the Urals and farther east in the Kuznetz basin and in the far east of Sibera are shown to be deliberate attempts of the Soviet Government to build up industries far out of reach of German attack, so that even if the Germans overrun the Kiev-Moscow-Leningrad area there will still remain great centers of industry from which Russia can present a new front.

Armistice in Syria Offers Contrast With Nazi Terms

Continued from Page 1

and clattering tanks which shook Prague; nor the long gray columns and aviation-blackened sky which Parisians knew. No thundering Führer is commanding Syrians to be grateful for a new regime like Vienna was commanded.

Needless Sacrifices

Needless casualties have been sacrificed in the last five weeks when all the time the situation has been ripe for just such negotiations as took place this week end at Acre, when the armistice was first initialed.

"Peace, perfect peace," a Brigadier in command of the coastal sector said to this writer when at the armistice conference Saturday I asked about conditions at the front lines.

Here tonight with the advanced Australian troops I find no signs of warfare. The Vichy lines 800 yards away are silent. The Aussies stand formally with their fingers on their triggers until the signatures are finally attached—though the war is over. So far fraternization between the opposing forces is not encouraged but when it occurs there is not likely to be any demonstration of hard feelings.

Syria has been irrevocably taken from the Vichy influence and its defenders, content in the knowledge that they have saved face and honor in the brief, dour struggle, recognize defeat and are prepared to hand over the laurels to the Allies.

They are helped considerably by the attitude adopted by their conquerors.

Campaign Against Nazis

The olive branch which the Allies carried into the attack on June 8 prominently decorates the armistice table today. Harshness is absent and England's attitude towards its former allies appears to prove that the Syrian campaign was truly a strategic maneuver against Germany and not in any way directed against the French.

The fact that Vichy might have continued a rear guard action much longer northward from Beirut is regarded here as evidence that Gen. Henri Dentz's legions fought with little conviction in their cause. They were beaten militarily, and that sufficed where other armies, battling for principles, might have continued to the last man.

For five weeks I have been swerving hundreds of miles a day from one front to another and I have found a typical picture everywhere. A resolute resistance by the defenders in perfect defensive country against the inexorable nibbling of the attackers intent on the least ruthless method for their penetration.

The resultant armistice is completely in tone with this overture. Holding out for the most honorable terms General Dentz delegates have received full sympathy, and peace breaks over Syria on the same impassioned note that hostilities sounded.

The Victor Speaks

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander of the allied forces in Syria and Lebanon, radiocast this message yesterday after conclusion of the armistice with the Vichy Mandate Administration:

We have been taking part in a painful but necessary ceremony—painful because it is difficult to have to fight a war of this kind, whatever its outcome, and necessary on account of the vital importance, since the defection of our late Ally, of insuring the safety of territory she occupied in Syria and Lebanon.

These territories were until recently used by our main enemy to our detriment. Our late Ally saw fit to oppose us in preventing this. That opposition now has come to an end.

Negotiations in which we have been engaged should assure us a bulwark of defense against the German and a well-placed position from which to deal with him.

Throughout these negotiations, because the French and ourselves have fought side by side not only in the last war but also up to just over a year ago, we have had the feelings of the French Army at heart and have done our best to spare their honor without prejudicing our own security.

I am glad to say that the whole proceedings were carried out without acrimony and with a will to produce satisfactory results.

Vichy Explains

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 14 (AP)—Informed French sources said today that the Syrian Armistice was a military document without reference to political issues.

The official French information office said France had been able to "transform an insolent political ultimatum to which it was unable to subscribe without dishonor into an honorable military convention."

It was asserted that while refusing to accept all the British conditions for peace, the Vichy Government nevertheless was instructing Gen. Henri Dentz to get in touch with the British General Staff and was giving him precise instructions regarding matters on which he was to negotiate.

Texas Commander Defends Cavalry

FORT BLISS, Texas, July 14 (AP)—His division ready to show its toughness and preparedness on the burning desert in Texas and New Mexico, Maj.-Gen. Innis P. Swift said today critics of the usefullness of horse cavalry forget that the United States Army might be called upon to fight where its motor trucks couldn't carry troops.

In that case, he said, the cavalry would mop up after bombing planes and armored divisions.

"A prime function of the horse cavalry, with the necessary mechanized elements in it," the veteran of the saddle said, "is to go where our heavy duty trucks can't take our infantry quickly."

Five Separate 'Russias' Confront Nazis

Continued from Page 1

mills in the Ural region, as well as copper and aluminum mills, in operation and under construction, all of them industrial heavyweights. The Chelyabinsk tractor plant, which produces two-thirds of Soviet tractors and tanks, is also in this district.

Planes and Arms

There are, in addition, plants for the manufacture of airplanes and guns and shells of every caliber. Though figures or details have been kept strictly secret, the Russians have hinted that these Ural plants alone could keep their troops armed and supplied.

Fifteen hundred miles to the east of the Urals is the Kuznetz Basin, in the very heart of Siberia, the great eastern industrial center Lenin dreamed of.

The Kuznetz Basin today produces nearly one fifth the total coal mined in the U. S. S. R., ranking next to the Don Basin. Most of its output is at present shipped to the Urals, to Magnitogorsk, Nizhni Tagil and the other plants. But there are also extensive deposits of iron, copper and manganese in the region and two big iron and steel mills are already in partial operation, as well as a vast chemical products plant and two rubber factories.

As the rise of Nazi militarism increased the threat of invasion the Soviet push towards the east accelerated, but the strategy of Soviet economic defense first took shape in the early months of 1939, when the details of the third five-year plan were announced two years late.

Five Complete Areas

The chief feature of this strategy was the subdivision of the Soviet Union's industrial and economic map into five self-sufficient units, each with its own raw material sources, agriculture and industrial plant, equal to or greater than a major European power.

The new plan stressed the development of local fuel supplies and the location of new industrial plants in the vicinity of their raw material sources. Wherever possible food was to be produced locally. To encourage this laws were passed forbidding the shipment by rail of potatoes and other bulky edibles from one administrative district to another.

To take care of local climate conditions research workers in botany were assigned to developing types of wheat, potatoes and garden vegetables suited to cultivation in the Far North and in arid places.

The immediate avowed objective of this drive toward local autarchy was to ease the strain on the overworked railway lines—cement, lumber and other building materials were placed on the forbidden list of goods that could not be shipped by rail from Siberia to European Russia—but the fundamental reason was to enable each self-sufficient district to continue functioning and resisting in time of war, if it were cut off from other districts.

Described in 1939

The blueprints of Soviet economic defense in the coming invasion were presented more or less in detail by Premier Vyacheslaf Molotoff in March, 1939, at the Eighteenth Communist Party Congress, in his speech on the third five-year plan.

Never an exciting speaker, the dramatic implications of his theme were lost in his dry, halting presentation. With few exceptions, the outside world, including the press, completely overlooked them. After the sensational treason trials, five-year plans had lost their news interest, especially when Hitler's march into Prague claimed undivided attention.

The principal weakness of Mr. Molotoff's plan lies in the gap between plan and fulfilment. There has not yet been sufficient time to develop self-sufficiency to the required level in all the areas. The most developed are the older areas, those nearest the invader. A concerted effort in recent years to stem the expansion of the Moscow-Leningrad region by banning the construction of new enterprises, does not reduce their importance in the national balance sheet.

Don Basin Important

Far more important is the Western Ukraine Don basin region Here the Krivoi Rog iron mines produce over sixteen million metric tons of iron ore a year—59 per cent of the total for the Soviet Union—while the blast furnaces in the same area produce nine million tons of pig iron and eight and one-half million tons of steel—over half the total Union output. The area's production of manganese amounts to one-third of the total manganese output. The loss of the Don Basin-Ukraine area would more than halve the Russians' industrial output. It would also deprive them of about one-quarter of their grain output.

Even with these staggering losses the remainder of the country would still be able to carry on.

Of the three industrial areas in Asia, the Urals area is the richest and best developed. The Kuznetz has made considerable progress and the Far Eastern is still in the rudimentary stage. All areas produce enough grain to feed themselves and a surplus population.

More serious is the oil situation.

Principal Oilfields

The chief Soviet oilfields, at Baku, are 700 miles southeast of the Don. Both they and the Grozny fields north of them are protected from overland invasion through Europe by the lofty and rugged Caucasus Mountains. Any effective attack would have to come by sea or through Turkey. After their occupation of Syria the British are in a good position to assist the defense of the Caucasian oilfields.

Although 90 per cent of Soviet oil comes from the Caucasus, the Third Five Year Plan calls for the development of a "Second Baku" between the Volga and the Urals where the reserves are supposed to be the richest in the world. So far this district produces about two million tons a year, although the plan called for eleven million tons by 1942, although refining facilities for a greater amount already exist at Orsk, on the upper reaches of the Ural River, 160 miles south of Magnitogorsk.

The Emba basin oilfields east of the Ural River and Ishimbayevo oilfields in Bashkiria close to Magnitogorsk produce about one million tons a year each. Oil reserves have been located at numerous points in Siberia, including the Kuznetz basin and farther east on Lake Baikal and on the Lena River.

There is also oil on the peninsula of Kamchatka. This is the result of rather superficial surveying and additional tests are expected to reveal oil at many other points.

Far East Operations

The only oilfields in exploitation in the Soviet Far East, according to information available, are on the Lena River and on Sakhalin Island, which produces slightly more than pre-war Poland. About half this source has been leased to Japan.

While the oil problem would present serious difficulties if Baku were lost, considerable sources would still be available and on a long-term basis the problem could be solved.

The double-tracking of the trans-Siberian railway and the approaching completion of the Baikal-Amur line are expected to alleviate the transportation problem.

While the plan for economic self-sufficiency, like all Soviet planning, falls far short of the ideal contemplated in the prints, its partial successes should nevertheless render continued Soviet resistance possible, even if Hitler does break the present deadlock on the Stalin line.

Hitler could only achieve complete victory if he succeeded in annihilating the Russian Army and in further preventing the recruiting of new units from the country's inexhaustible manpower reserves.

Wide Military Training

This task is complicated by the fact that a very large proportion of the Soviet population, including even women, has received military training.

The civilian defense organization "Osoaviakhim" has taught millions of members of both sexes how to handle a rifle and a machine gun, as well as air-raid precaution.

Every factory worker is expected to qualify for the Voroshiloff marksmanship badge — which means that the wearer can shoot as well as the former War Commissar. Many citizens have also been trained in more specialized branches of warfare—including flying, parachute jumping and guerrilla tactics. Soviet defense has thereby acquired a mass basis that extends far beyond the regular Army.

Every Russian defense plan since the days of Genghis Khan has assumed the occupation of large tracts of territory by the invading force. Almost once a century for the last 600 years Moscow has been captured by a foreign foe—by Tartars, Lithuanians, Poles and French. Each time the Russians have managed to save a part of their army and after rallying elsewhere and raising new forces they have thrust the invader out.

Red 'Freedom' Radio Appeals for Crops

By the Canadian Press

London, July 14

A self-styled Russian "freedom" radio station, obviously German-controlled, has asked Russian listeners not to destroy their crops, stores and factories, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The BBC said this latest evidence of German concern at the Russian "scorched earth" policy found an echo in German shortwave radiocasts, in which the announcer described the desolation left by the retreating Russians.

Red War Song Is Heard Over British Radio

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation introduced a martial musical note into the new British-Russian agreement for joint action against Germany by playing a Bolshevik battle song yesterday at the start of its home news program.

A recording of the "rousing military march and call to battle" was put on the air ahead of the national anthems of Allied countries which usually start the news radiocast. This song was radiocast by the Moscow radio when Joseph Stalin spoke on July 3.

The BBC rendition appeared to wind up the half serious, half humorous discussion recently over whether the internationale should be played by the BBC as a sign of British-Russian rapprochement.

But there still remained an element of mystery about the musical honor accorded Russia. Neither the BBC nor the Soviet Embassy were able to give the title or words of the song tonight.

One London listener said the song was the "The Red Airman's Song," a ditty frequently sung by Leftists the world over. The chorus of that song is:

"They fly higher and higher and higher,
"Their emblem is the Soviet star
"And every propeller is roaring
"Defending the U. S. S. R."

Hastings Enjoying G.O.P. Unity in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Leading Republicans of New York City—men and women who constitute the first line of party offense—are out back of George A. Hastings, Republican candidate for the House of Representatives from the fourteenth district, it is announced at Hastings headquarters at 290 Fifth Avenue today.

Among them are Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin, Bruce Barton, one-time Republican representative; William M. Chadbourne, Samuel S. Koenig, for many years President of the New York County Republican Committee, and Richard W. Lawrence.

The election will be held on July 29 to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Representative M. Michael Edelstein.

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Vienna—'Capital' of Anti-Naziism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To those who knew Vienna as the traditional home of gaiety, song and "gemutlichkeit," the old Austrian Capital will be scarcely recognizable today. It is no longer a capital. Austria itself is a name that must not be used. Instead "Ostmark" is the official designation. Vienna has become merely one of the many provincial towns of Germany.

Yet the Viennese remain. Whatever they may seem on the surface, they have not lost their independent nature. Vienna today is the meeting place of the rebels against Naziism. It is known as the "Capital of the Opposition."

When, on March 12, 1938, Hitler marched into Vienna there were many people who had great hopes in the Anschluss. Men, women, and youths, who under the Dollfuss-Schusnigg regime had helped to increase the host of the unemployed, who believed that a "revolution" would make it possible for them to fish in troubled waters, petty merchants and impoverished academicians and others fell in behind the Nazi leader.

But things went differently from what the 150,000 Austrian Nazis—more of them never existed in the city of 2,000,000—had expected.

Austrians "Cannon Fodder"

With Hitler the goosestepping imperialism of Germany marched into Austria. She was considered occupied foreign country.

In the war against Poland Austrians complained that it was their soldiers who were sent to points of danger in the first lines. It was the same in Norway, Belgium, France, and Yugoslavia. The casualty list was certainly very much Austrian.

There is said to be not one family in Vienna that has not sustained losses due to the war.

The superior officers of the Austrian soldiers are all officers of the Reichswehr.

Whilst the younger men are sent to the first lines, the older ones, the so-called land-forces, have to serve at home. They have to watch railway stations, munitions depots, factories, and public buildings. The whole of the male population is in uniform, the only exceptions being workmen, who are considered indispensible in the factories.

It is among the working men and women of Vienna, Lower Austria, and Styria that one finds opposition to Hitler. Ten years of training for Social Democracy, together with the activity of the unions and other economic, political, and cultural associations of the Austrian workers, have produced results. Organizations of workmen are carried on in defiance of the Nazi ban. They have nothing to do with Communism.

Strikes and Sabotage

The outside world knows little of the strikes and acts of sabotage that have been going on in the Viennese factories. On Nov. 12, 1940, the anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Austria, there were strikes lasting three hours in Vienna and Wiener Neustadt, center of airplane manufacturing.

As a warning example, single workmen were arrested and taken to Dachau. Again and again workmen have walked out—not only for political reasons, but for economic ones as well. In nearly all plants the workers have a 10-hour day, overtime being paid from the eleventh hour on.

On Jan. 1, 1941, one of the biggest factories, Siemens Schuckert, introduced the 12-hour day. All the workers struck for three days in protest. The Gestapo arrested all workers in their homes. Each was questioned separately. At the typical Gestapo examination they were faced with the alternative of returning to work or going to Dachau. After three days nearly all of them were at work again. As a punishment they had a 10 per cent reduction of wages.

The wages of the workers are just sufficient to provide for the most urgent needs. Wages that are higher than 400 Reichmarks a month (about $80) are subject to taxes and other reductions up to 60 per cent. There are no Sundays or holidays. The men work in two shifts, one day, the other night.

The food situation is generally satisfactory. Bread, vegetables and salted fish are rationed, but families usually get enough of them. There is, however, a real shortage of butter, oil, cheese, meat, fruit, and milk. Coffee, tea, cocoa have been distributed once during the last year—at Christmas. The hard-worker gets a double ration.

Clothing is more difficult to get. Every Aryan has the right to buy one pair of shoes, one suit, and one winter-coat per annum. He must deliver up his old clothing, and prove that he has only the one piece of clothing. Shoe repairing is hardly to be had. As a rule one gets a ticket for two pairs of soles annually. The Ministry of Propaganda is asking people to buy shoes made of wood. There are many women in Vienna who wear shoes made of a combination of wood and linen.

Amusement Trade Gone

The Viennese amusement business has gone. Sausages and the famous pretzels have vanished. Most of the wayside inns are open week ends only, that is to say Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. In the Prater, a kind of Viennese Coney Island six of the largest restaurants had to close.

Of the many theaters of Vienna, formerly two only were subventioned by the government. Now all of them are subventioned and to fill them, or to give them the appearance of being crowded, the tickets are given away to barracks, schools and other institutions. Many of the scientific institutions have been amalgamated with those from the Reich and many of the natural scientists, professors and co-workers have been moved to Berlin or Munich. All commercial and industrial institutions are now nothing but branches of the central offices in Berlin.

There are still six newspapers issued daily in Vienna. The only paper generally read, however, is the Viennese edition of the Völkischer Beobachter. Most of the officials are forced to subscribe and besides it is the only paper that prints the communiqués. The population believes neither the newspapers nor the radio. Whatsoever they are told, they believe to be misleading. When Paris was taken the people of Vienna were unwilling to believe it had fallen. It was only when soldiers returned from Paris and people who had listened to the radio of foreign countries told of it, that the truth was brought home to them.

Even the threat of the supreme penalty is unable to prevent thousands of persons listening to foreign radio broadcasts.

Antagonism Rife

Transmissions by radio of German lecturers are generally ignored by the Austrians. The antagonism between Germans and Austrians is almost as great as that between Germans and Czechs. The wives and children of Nazi leaders, who live now in the castles of the Hapsburgs to escape the RAF, rarely appear in public without their bodyguards owing to the hostile attitude of Viennese women and girls.

Leading positions in all the central offices, factories, and economic centers of Vienna are held by Germans of the Reich. The Austrian industrialists are no longer masters of their factories. Every one is shadowed by a German commissary. Industrialists who formerly had belonged to the illegal Nazi Party, today are stout opponents of Hitler. The Austrian industrialist is nothing but an employee of his own factory. Leading men of high rank in Austrian public institutions have been transferred to Berlin to fill the places of inferior officials. The heads of municipal administrations are Germans.

The police in most towns are controlled by German presidents and officers. Heinrich Himmler, head of the German police, at a meeting of the Viennese police declared that the Austrians must first, learn to obey and keep from grumbling. Only then can we give them leading positions."

Every day Jews are being deported to Poland. There are about 46,000 of them still in Vienna. All of them are in constant fear of the Gestapo. Often whole families are fetched from their beds, given only a few minutes to dress, loaded into cattle-trucks and brought to Polish concentration camps.

The Czechs fare little better. About 85,000 of them live in Vienna. They too suffer terribly. They are subject to arrests, deportations to Dachau, seizure of their children as hostages, withdrawal of food-rations.

Once Gay Vienna Is Still Independent

Vienna, the traditional home of gaiety and song, is a different place today. It has lost its gaiety. It is no longer the Capital of a great nation. But its people have not lost their natural independence. So today Vienna appears as the center of opposition to a detested Nazi regime.

How the Viennese contrive to let the Germans know how distasteful is their rule and how they stoutly refuse to toe the line at the behest of the Nazi regimentalists is told by a former Viennese editor, now resident in America, who has remained in close touch with his native city.

On the Eastern Front

By a Staff Artist

Red and Nazi Reports Conflict

Position of the heavy German attacks heading toward Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev are indicated. Russia says all these drives have been held up.

Nazi Consuls Fail to Sail

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP)—A Japanese liner with a polite but determined captain ploughed westward today without Fritz Wiedemann and Dr. Hans Borchers, expelled German Counsuls General who missed the boat on purpose, then spent 12 hectic hours trying to catch it.

The two top-ranking Nazis refused to board the N.Y.K liner Yawata Maru with their staffs and families yesterday, fearing that without a British guarantee of safe conduct across the Pacific they would be risking seizure at sea.

Two hours or so after the Yawata Maru sailed, word came from the British Embassy in Washington that the Nazis would not be molested en route.

Captain Wiedemann then tried frantically to have the ship stopped. He radioed the captain asking that the Yawata turn about and come back for them at the German Government's expense.

But the Japanese master replied he was sorry, in these words:

"Please express our greatest regrets we are unable to accept request to return."

This didn't stop Captain Wiedemann, the San Francisco Consul-General who was once Adolf Hitler's commanding officer. He telephoned the Japanese Embassy in Tokyo and the N.Y.K. Line's main office there, and the Yawata was flashed to a halt some 90 miles at sea, awaiting developments.

Captain Wiedemann then sought transportation to the Yawata. Without success he attempted to hire a seaplane or boat. He asked the Coast Guard for a cutter, and the Navy for a destroyer. But he was told that neither branch could give him an answer until it was decided whether the Yawata would turn about.

Then, near midnight, the German Embassy in Washington informed the Consulate here that the Yawata Maru "is too far out and there is no possibility of her turning back."

Dr. Otto Denzer, the ousted Vice-Consul here, said he could not book seats aboard a clipper plane for Tuesday, which would enable the Germans to catch the Yawata at Honolulu, so the Germans decided to sail July 31 aboard the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru.

In Washington, State Department officials said Captain Weidemann and Dr. Borchers would be permitted to remain in the country until the next Japanese sailing at the end of the month.

There remained a possibility that the Nazis could fly east and join other German and Italian Consular officials and agents leaving via the Atlantic on the liner West Point.

Italy Eases Lot of Americans

ROME, July 14 (AP)—The Italian authorities today informed the American Embassy that United States citizens would be allowed to leave Italy on the basis of reciprocity for the departure of Italians from the United States.

The Foreign Ministry assured the Embassy it had sent instructions to the Ministry of the Interior to permit such departures with special consideration to be given certain urgent cases. Some time was expected to elapse before the exit permits actually are granted because of the routine work involved.

Italian authorities also are understood to have said they would give consideration to requests of Americans in Greece, numbering about 150, who wish to leave that presently Italian-occupied country.

The Italian Government empowered the Ministry of Foreign Exchange to authorize unfreezing of American funds in cases of "proven necessity and other special reasons." The funds of United States citizens and businesses have been tied up for the past four weeks.

Italians Quit to Belgians

OTTAWA, July 14 (CP)—Fifteen thousand Italian troops in the Ethiopian district of Galla Sidamo—the entire region south of the Blue Nile—have surrendered to Belgian troops assisting the Imperial forces in Africa, Baron Silvercruys, Belgian Minister to Canada, was advised July 11 from the Belgian Congo.

"The surrender took place on July 4," Baron Silvercruys said in a statement.

"Among the high-ranking Italian officers captured are General Gazzera, Commander-in-Chief of the region of Galla Sidamo, and General de Simone, commander of a group of Italian divisions."

(The Middle East Command in Cairo announced July 6 that Gen. Pietro Gazzera, who directed Italian resistance in Ethiopian mountain strongholds, and nine other generals surrendered, along with an additional 5,000 Italian and native troops.)

Baron Silvercruys said the Italian command sought an armistice July 3 following a heavy attack by the Belgian colonial army and bombardment of the fortress of Saio with artillery and mortars.

Text of Baron Silvercruys' statement:

The Italian forces, 15,000 men strong, in the Ethiopian district of Galla Sidamo, that is in the entire region south of the Blue Nile, have surrendered to the Belgian troops.

This surrender was preceded by a heavy attack by the Belgian colonial army and the bombardment of the fortress of Saio with artillery and mortars.

The Italian Command sought an armistice on July 3. The negotiations on the Belgian side were carried by General Gilliaert, Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Congo forces.

The surrender took place on July 4.

Among the high ranking Italian officers captured are General Gazzara, Commander-in-Chief of the region of Galla Sidamo, and General de Simone, commander of a group of Italian divisions.

Nazis Hold Nuns Captive

VICHY, France, July 14 (AP)—German occupation authorities are holding 300 British and Canadian nuns from French convents as enemy aliens in an internment camp along with 1,100 other British women, 100 elderly men, and about 15 children, the first description of the camp published here showed.

All are lodged in several requisitioned hotels in or facing a park, the whole surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements and guarded by German sentinels. They are not allowed to leave the camp and are confined to their rooms after 9:30 p. m.

Most of the inmates are from the occupied zone and include many born in France who acquired British nationality through marriage. The internees do not include British men of military age who are believed to be mainly in camps in Germany.

The nuns who include Franciscans, Carmelites, Dominicans, Little Sisters of the Poor, and the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, have elected a joint mother superior and set up a combined convent in the Hotel Continental. They take care of the elderly and of an infirmary which has been set up for the internees in a wing of the hotel.

One group of internees consists of British society girls from a college at Rouen where they were surprised by the German advance. Classes have been organized for the girls who are trying to continue their courses. They constitute the young set of the camp and crowd the tennis courts in shorts and jerseys and have set up a cricket field on the lawn.

The women make their own rooms, wash their own linen. The interned children are taken by their mothers to the park and to playgrounds.

At sunset they stroll in the park until 9:30 p. m., when the loudspeaker blares out in French the order to retire.

Roosevelt in Message to Soviets Lauds Part Russian People Are Playing

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to Michael Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet, said yesterday that the American people "are observing with sympathy and admiration the valiant struggle which the Russian people are waging at the present time in self-defense."

Answering a Fourth of July message from Russia, the President said the Russians were combatting heroically a ruthless invader and sent his regards for the welfare and success of the Russian people.

His message said:

"I have received your kind telegram extending congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States.

"Your thoughtfulness in sending this message at a time when the Russian people are combatting so heroically a ruthless invader is deeply appreciated. The American people abhor armed aggression. They are bound with strong ties of historic friendship to the Russian people. It is, therefore, only natural that they are observing with sympathy and admiration the valiant struggle which the Russian people are waging at the present time in self-defense.

"On behalf of the government and people of the United States, as well as on my own behalf, I thank you for your friendly greetings. I extend best wishes for yourself and for the welfare and success of the Russian people."

Sir Arthur Evans

LONDON (AP)—Sir Arthur Evans, British archaeologist who passed on July 11, traveled in Finland and Russian Lapland in the 1870's and engaged in excavations in Crete from 1893 onward.

Sir Arthur was a member of a family greatly interested in past civilizations, and was the fifth successive member of the family to be elected to the Royal Society.

He was the eldest son of Sir John Evans, one of England's great authorities on the neolithic and the paleolithic ages.

His archaeological work in Crete resulted in the discovery of a pre-Phoenician script. It was said of Sir Arthur that he was the only man in England who made his own mountain, a 60-foot hill called Jarnmound, built more than 10 years ago at Oxford.

"There are few real good view points in Oxford, so I have made one," he said.

Before he settled down to work in Crete he had had an adventurous career in modern Europe. He had crossed the Carpathians on foot and explored Albania.

Ironside Sees Early End to War

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Ironside, member of the British Army Council, predicted today "the war will finish a good deal more quickly than many of us imagine."

Lord Ironside told a War Weapons Week Audience at Cromer:

"Thank God America is behind us. After Dunkirk I sent a call to America for equipment and I immediately received 900,000 Springfield rifles and over 160,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

"That was what defended England at that moment."

Norse Governors Quit, Won't Accept Quisling

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 14 (AP)—Reports from Oslo said today that all but three of Norway's 18 Provincial Governors had submitted their resignations to German Commissioner Joseph Terboven.

They were said to have declared they could not tolerate control of civil service by Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader.

The reports from Oslo said two Governors had been arrested earlier.

'Independent' State Under Italy For Montenegro

ROME, July 14 (AP)—A National Assembly at Cetinje in occupied Yugoslavia on July 12 proclaimed restoration of Montenegro's independence and the country's entrance into the Italian orbit.

Montenegro will ask the King of Italy to name a Regent for the country whose form of government will be a constitutional monarchy.

Stefani, Italian news agency, reported Assembly representatives met in a city theater adorned with Italian and Montenegrin banners and pictures of Italy's King and Queen, who is a Montenegrin princess, as well as of Premier Mussolini and King Nicholas, founder of the Montenegrin state.

A declaration is expected to come to Rome July 16.

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Radio Text of Churchill Address

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in the address heard here by NBC and CBS, spoke in part as follows:

In September last, having been defeated in his invasion by the Royal Air Force, Hitler declared his intention to raze the cities of Britain to the ground.

And in the early days of that month, he set the whole fury of the Huns upon London. None of us quite knew what would be the result of a concentrated and prolonged bombardment of this vast center of population. Here in the Thames Valley, over 8,000,000 people had a very high level of modern civilization. They were dependent from day to day upon light, heat, power, water, sewage and communications of the most complicated character. The administration of London in all its branches was confronted with problems hitherto unknown in London.

Public order, public health, the maintenance of all the essential services, the handling of the millions of people who go in and out of London every day, the shelter not indeed from the enemy's bombs for that is beyond us, but from their blasts and spitfires, the shelter of millions of men and women, taking the dead and wounded from the shattered buildings, the care of the wounded where hospitals are being ruthlessly bombed, the provision for the homeless, something amounting to many thousands in a single day, and accumulating to many more after three or four days of successive attack, the welfare and the education amid these scenes of our great numbers of children here, all these present a task which viewed in cold blood beforehand might well have seemed overwhelming.

Conscience Sure Guide

Indeed, before the war, when imagination painted the pictures of what might happen in great air raids on our cities, plans were made to move the Government, to move all the great controlling services which center in London, and disperse them about the countryside. And also it was considered a very great danger which had to be met that some wave of panic would send millions of people running out into the countryside over all the roads.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, when you are doing your duty and you are sure of that, you needn't worry too much about the dangers or the consequences.

We have not moved in this war, except by the promptings of duty and conscience, and therefore we did not need to be deterred from our action by the picture which our imagination and which careful thought painted of what the consequences were, and in the long run, as so often happens in grave times, the evils were found not to be insurmountable or unmanagable, and so having to control the panic rush out of London. One of the principal difficulties of the municipal bodies represented here has been to deter an undue return of those who had already been evacuated in order to share the ups and downs, the dark and the bright fortunes of this mighty gathering.

I must say, however, I admit when the storm broke in September, I was for several weeks very anxious about what the results would be. We were then not prepared, as we are now. Our defenses had not the advantages they have since the raids. I must admit I feared greatly the injury to our public utility services; I feared the ravages of fire; I feared the dislocation of life and the stoppage of work; I feared the epidemics of serious diseases or even pestilence among the crowds who took refuge in our by no means completely constructed or well equipped shelters. I remember one winter evening driving to a railway station which still worked on my way north to visit the troops, but it was cold and raining; darkness had almost fallen on the blacked-out streets. I saw long queues of people, among them hundreds of young girls in their silk stockings and high-heeled shoes, who had worked hard all day and were waiting for bus after bus which came by already overcrowded, never reaching their homes for the night, and when at that moment the doleful wail of sirens betokened the approach of the German bombers, I can tell you my heart bled for London and for Londoners.

Unconquerable Courage

This sort of thing went on for more than four months. I used to hold a meeting of my Ministerial colleagues, all the Ministers, every week in Downing Street, in order to check up and see how we stood. Sometimes the gas had failed over large areas, the only means of cooking for great numbers of people, sometimes the electricity—never breathing a complaint about their shelters or about conditions in them. The water was cut off, railways were cut or broken; large districts were destroyed by fire; 20,000 people were killed and many more thousands were wounded. But there was one thing about which there was never a doubt—the courage, the unfaltering, unconquerable grit and stamina of the Londoners showed itself from the very outset.

Without that, all would have failed. But upon that rock all stood unconquerable; all the public services were carried on and all the intricate arrangements, far-reaching details, involving the daily lives of so many millions were carried out, were improvised, elaborated and perfected, in the very teeth of the cruel and devastating storms.

I am very glad to come here today to pay my tribute and to record in the name of His Majesty's Government our gratitude to all the civil authorities of London who first under Sir John Anderson, and from the darkest moment under the courageous and resourceful leadership of Mr. Herbert Morrisson, so long master of London County Council, and how acting in even larger spheres, all of whom carried out their duties faithfully, skillfully and devotedly so that at least we made our way through the tempest and came for the time being, at any rate, into a calm spell.

Will Attacks Resume?

London is so vast and so strong, she is like a pre-historic monster into whose armored hide showers of arrows can be shot in vain. . . .

We have to ask ourselves this question, will the bombing attacks of last autumn and winter come back again? We are proceeding on the assumption that they will.

Some months ago, I requested my right honorable friend, the Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, and his principal colleagues, the Minister of Health and others, to make every preparation for the autumn and winter war, and if we should have to go through the same ordeal as last year, only rather worse, I am assured that everything is being done in accordance with those directions.

The shelters are being strengthened, improved, lighted and warmed. All arrangements for fire control and fire watching are being improved, perfected.

Many new arrangements are being contrived after the results of the hard experience through which we have been.

Our success is the result of making many mistakes and learning from experience. In the lull many new arrangements have been made, and if the lull is to end, if the storm is to renew itself, London will be ready, London will not wince, London can take it again.

Seek No Favors

We ask no favors of the enemy. We seek from them no compassion. On the contrary, if tonight the people of London were asked to cast their votes as to whether convention should be entered into to stop the bombing of all cities, an overwhelming majority would cry, "No! We will mete out to the Germans the measure and more than the measure they have meted out to us."

The people of London with one voice would say to Hitler, "You have committed every crime under the sun. Where you have been the least resisted, there you have been the most brutal. It was you who began the indiscriminate bombing. We remember Warsaw in the very first few days of the war. We remember Rotterdam. We have been dully reminded of your habits by the hideous massacre in Belgrade. We know too well the bestial assaults you are making upon the Russian people to whom our hearts go out in their valiant struggle. We will have no truce or parley with you or the grisly gang who have worked your wicked will. You do your worst and we will do our best."

We live in a terrible epoch of the human story, but we believe there is a broad and sure justice running through its theme. It is time that the Germans should be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities something of the torments they have let loose upon their neighbors and upon the world.

We have intensified for months past the systematic, scientific methodical bombing on a large scale of the German cities, seaports, industries, and other military objectives. We believe it to be in our power to keep this process going on a steadily rising tide, month after month, year after year, until the Nazi regime is either extirpated by us or, better still, torn to pieces by the German people themselves.

Italy to Get Share

Every month as the great bombers are finished in our factories or sweep hither across the Atlantic Ocean, we shall continue the monstrous discharge of high explosive upon Germany. Every month will see the tonnage increase and the nights lengthened and the range of our people also grown to that unhappy, abject, subject province of Germany which used to be called Italy. They will have their fair share, too.

In the last few weeks alone, we have thrown upon Germany about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans upon our cities during the whole course of the war.

But this is only the beginning. And we hope by next July to multiply our deliveries manifold.

Our methods of dealing with the German night raiders have greatly improved and are steadily improving. They no longer relish their trips to our shores. It is not true to say that they did not come this afternoon because they were all engaged in Russia. They have a bombing force in the West quite capable of making very heavy attacks. I do not know why they did not come, but, as I mentioned in Hyde Park, it is certainly not because they have begun to love us more.

It may be because they are saving up, but even if that is so, the very fact that they have to save up should give us heart by revealing the truth of our steady advance from an almost unarmed condition to a position at least of equality and soon of superiority to them in the air. But all engaged in our civil defense forces, whether in London or throughout the country must prepare themselves, ladies and gentlemen, for further hideous assaults. Your organizations, your vigilance, your devotion to duty, your zeal for the cause, must be raised to highest intensity. We do not expect to be hit without giving back, and we intend with every week that passes to hit harder. Prepare yourselves, my friends and comrades, in the Battle of London for the renewal of your exertions. We shall not turn from our purpose, however somber the road, however grievous the cost. Because we know out of this time of trial and tribulation will be born a new freedom and glory for all of mankind.

No Hitler Peace, Attlee Tells Britons

By the Associated Press

Neath, Wales, July 14

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told an audience here yesterday that it was probable Adolf Hitler "hopes to be able to launch from Moscow a great peace offensive."

"I dare say," he added, "he will find some pacifists to respond. There are still a certain number of amiable, gullible, woolly-minded people . . . who still go about bleating about peace by negotiation.

"He may catch a few war-weary people here and there and a few peace-at-any-price people who put their private fortunes above the public weal.

"I can assure you he will deceive no one in the Government. . . . We will not make peace with the Nazi gang. It would be a betrayal of everything for which this country stands."

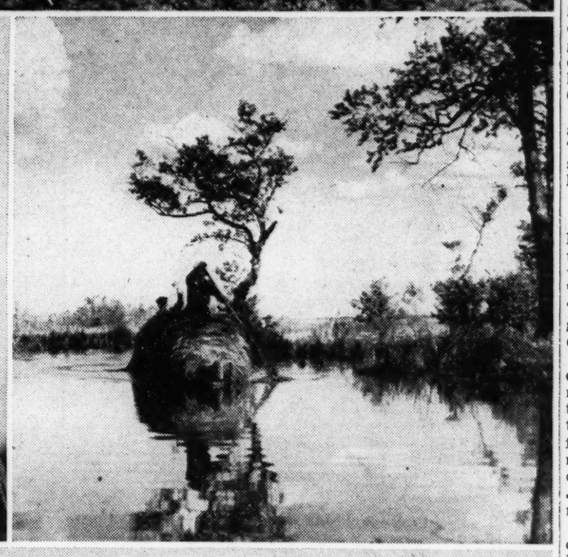
Self-Perpetuating French Leadership

VICHY, France, July 14 (AP)—The French Constitutional Committee was reported to have adopted a preliminary structure by which France would be governed by two parliamentary chambers as in the past but with self-perpetuating leadership.

A majority of the constitutional group agreed that selection of the new "Chief of State" should be made from a list of three names to be presented by the retiring Chief of State.

The present tendency of the committee is to institute one Chamber as a legislative body elected by reduced suffrage while the other would be a Council of Empire in which France's colonial possessions would have proportionate representation.

Where War Now Rages



Gdynia American Line

Scenes From Poland

Upper: Plowing in the fields of Polesie in Poland. Center left: A native of the marsh lands of the Pripet Valley in Polesie, Eastern Poland. His section of Poland is a favorite spot for tourists in Europe. Center right: The farmers of Polesie transport their hay by boat. Lower: A street corner in town of Bialystak.

The Polish Front: Its Economy and History

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Polish-Lithuanian sector of the Russian-German battle front the Germans are encountering three distinct varieties of terrain. The north is wooded, sandy, dotted with many lakes, traversed by innumerable streams; the central part is marsh and swamp; the southern area marks the beginning the limitless fertile steppes.

In the north are Lithuania and the Polish Provinces of Vilna, Bialystok, and Novogrodek. They are famous for their primeval forests of oak and pine and linden.

The largest forest in Central Europe is in the Bialystok Province, where the Russian Czars built a hunting lodge.

After it became the property of the Polish Government hunting parties here included guests from all over Europe, not the least enthusiastic of them being Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering.

The whole region is noted for its game. The soil is poor. The population is largely peasant.

Historic Route

German troops traversing these territories on their way to Leningrad and Moscow would be using the old route known as that of the Smolensk Gate. They would be following in the footsteps of the Polish King Stefan Batory in his wars with Ivan the Terrible in the latter part of the 16th century, when Ivan was trying to push westward over the same route.

More comparable to the German ambition is that of Napoleon. In still more recent times it was used by the Red Army in their drive into Poland in 1920. In each case this was the chosen road because to the south lay the enormous expanse of territory known as the Pripet Marshes.

These are in the province known as Polesie. This is all marsh and swamp, lake and forest and little rivers. On its westernmost edge is situated the city of Brzesc and Bugiem (Brest on the Bug River), known in English as Brest-Litovsk, where the German-Bolshevist Treaty was made in 1918. Its population is something over 50,000.

Pinsk, the provincial capital is located on a little river flowing through the heart of the marshlands and has some 30,000 inhabitants. Two other towns in the province have as many as 10,000 each. The percentage of Jews in the towns of Polesie is very large.

A Poor Land

Less than 54 per cent of the land of this Province can be used for agricultural purposes, and of this some 20 per cent consists of marsh meadows and another 10 per cent of pasture ground. Almost 26 per cent is forest. That leaves approximately 20 per cent under water. Naturally, Polesie is the most thinly populated section of all Poland—130 to 200 persons to the square mile, for the most part White Ruthenians except in the towns. The Polesians are the poorest of all the peasants in Poland and that that reason the Government made special concessions to them in the matter of taxation.

The reed-grown marshes and swamps are the home of myriads of waterfowl. Travel is largely by boat, even the marsh hay being thus transported. It was in these marshes that many thousands of Russians were trapped in the World War and slain by the Germans. Insects and moist heat add nothing to the comfort of invaders in this region.

South of Polesie begins the beautiful and fertile province of Volhynia and still farther south lies that of Tarnopol. As the traveller leaves Polesie and enters Volhynia, he has the impression when he reaches the vicinity of the town of Krzemeniec, bombed the day before we passed through it, that he is ascending a mountain. But when he gets to the top he discovers he is on a plateau that is lost in the horizon. For here begin the vast rolling lands that merge into a sea of Russian steppes.

Black Earth Region

This is the beginning of the famous "black earth" region, the land bordering on the Ukraine; which is the same as saying "bordering on the border," since "u kraina" means exactly that. Even here the traveller may see nothing but a long stretch of plain ahead and suddenly rub his eyes, startled to behold below him a ravine with a river winding through it and a thriving community half-hidden by great trees.

In Volhynia, before the autumn of 1939, the rural population was in large part Ukrainian. As one proceeded south the number of Poles greatly increased as did also the Ruthenian element that refused to be called Ukrainian. In the towns Poles and Jews outnumbered other nationalities.

Travel is not difficult in these regions. Indeed, across them lie trade routes that were in use in prehistoric days. Over them crept the silk and jewel and spice-laden caravans from the Orient on their way to the annual market-fairs of Europe.

Over these routes too came the the Tartar hordes that swept up through the Ukraine to meet at Lwow and from there scatter for what the Poles termed "the Tartar dance," a name given to the whirlwind raids because of the manner of attack and retreat.

Reverses Historic Trend

In ordering the German armies to march into the East, Hitler is attempting to reverse this historic trend of mass movement in Europe. With the exception of sporadic expeditions to curb invasions of Tatars and Cossacks and check Muscovite ambitions looking west, the Poles made no military efforts in the East.

Throughout all this section are castle ruins and occasional castles preserved intact and occupied, built by Poles of other days on lands awarded them for service to king and country. It was the duty of these settlers to make their homes border fortresses, maintain a guard of soldiers, provide equipment for them, protection for all others in their vicinity, defend the frontier, pursue and punish invaders.

These numerous castles, famous in border history, were the outposts and defense of the Western civilization. Before their day the Tatars swept broad belts of devastation across southeast Poland and on the maps the word "Deserta" was printed over whole areas of the richest land in Europe. As time passed, the castles fell prey to war and disintegration and were replaced by manor houses. And today these are as much a part of the Polish countryside as is the peasant cottage.

Although for generations the Lithuanians once held part of western Russia, they established no settlers there and when they lost it nothing of Lithuania remained. But from these expeditions against the Tatars a colony of Tatar families went back to Lithuania and settled at Troki in 1399. Their descendants live there today. They are Tatar in appearance, speech, customs, and blood, but Polish in citizenship and loyalty, and highly respected people. In the summer of 1938 the writer was in their community at the time of the dedication of the diminutive Tatar museum that with the encouragement of the Polish Government they had erected.

Teutonic Knights

The Teutonic Knights of the Baltic had a Drang nach Osten policy. Hitler long held them up as models to German youth. They began as any spiritual order with grants for their monasteries. The result of their labors was the secular Duchy of East Prussia. With fire and sword they subdued or exterminated the native pagan Prussians, brought in colonists from Western Germany and took the name of the earlier inhabitants.

They had plans for steadily increasing conquests; but Poles and Lithuanians together put an end to these in 1410 on the field of Tannenberg, a victory that shook Europe, for the West had thought the Knights invincible.

The Knights were rich and powerfully connected, had the finest military equipment available, had learned men in their ranks and natural science at their command. The Poles and Lithuanians were looked upon as poor barbarians and at every court where they sought help were refused. Yet the haughty Teuton went down before the Slav. The Germans have tried to blot out that memory by substituting for it the Hindenburg victory on that same field in 1914.

The Germans did succeed in retaining East Prussia. But it has been an economic burden to them always, and a source of trouble for all Europe.

Viewing the Blitz From a London Taxi

By Peter Howard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—I have a comrade. His name is Joseph. And like Joseph of old, his coat is of many colors. The elbows are covered with brown leather patches, grease has stained and blackened the front and sides, while a tear on the shoulder is patched with scarlet tweed.

Joseph gazes out on life with alert brown eyes through cheap steel-rimmed spectacles which have the appearance of the headlamps of an automobile.

Joseph is a London taxi driver. I met him one night when the German airplanes were droning high over our city. Bombs were coming down and the barrage was going up. I hurried through the empty streets in my tin hat, for I had an urgent appointment in Chancery Lane.

Soon Joseph's taxi came flying along the road and stopped. "Where are you going, guvnor?" shouted Joseph. After I had told him he said, "'Op in, guvnor."

All in Same Boat

Joseph drove me to Chancery Lane. When I pulled out my purse to pay, he absolutely refused to take one penny. "It's on my way 'one," said Joseph, and added, "Anyway, we're all in this together, guvnor." And Joseph chugged off through the blitz.

I have lived many years in this city. I have never known a taxi man refuse a fare before. Since that might I have used Joseph's taxi many times and rely on him for up-to-date news about the taxi man's life in wartime, the morale of the East End of London where Joseph lives, and the ordinary man's hopes for the future.

Joseph is allowed three gallons of gasoline a day, which enables him to drive about 60 miles. Before the war he averaged 120 miles a day in his vehicle. But since the war began the scale of tipping has increased, Joseph tells me. So he still earns much the same in a good week as he did in prewar days—about £5.

The class of people who use taxis in London has changed since war began. "Most of the nobs seem to have gone away out of London," Joseph says. "I get people in my cab now who would never have taken a taxi before the war. Mothers from the East End with children on their way out of London and so on. Friendlier people they are somehow too. Don't seem to have as many rows nowadays as I used to, guvnor. They lean out of my window sometimes and bawl out to me which way to go."

And Back They Go

Joseph's wife and his three children are evacuees in the country. They have been to six different homes since war began. "Blow me, guvnor," says Joseph. "They can't expect the missus and kids to stay away from their own home all that long. As soon as we have a week or two of quiet nights, back they all come to London. Then 'Itler drops a packet one night, and back they go to the country. I've tried to get 'er—the missus I mean—to make up 'er mind. But there you are. She just won't stay put some'ow."

Joseph's missus and kids are part of the biggest problem of wartime evacuation—the tens of thousands of mothers and children who move back into London a few days after each big raid and wait for the next one before moving out again. When this mass exodus from our city takes place after the big raids, taxis are about the only sure means of transport. Tubes are often disorganized and busses cannot make their way through the streets until the débris is cleared away.

"Oh, don't you worry about us down the East End, guvnor," Joseph tells me, "people are sticking it wonderful well, considering. Of course we have one or two grumblers down our way who say they can't see how we are going to beat 'em. But we just let 'em get on with it. Don't do no one any harm, and we beat 'em last time didn't we?" So says Joseph who fought all through the last war.

Helped Draw Fire Engines

He did something in this war too. The fact can now be disclosed that when the big raids on London began last September, we were short of fire-fighting equipment. So the taxi men of London, my friend Joseph among them, volunteered to drag the heavy fire engines and pumps. Out into the blitz night after night Joseph and the taxi men of London went, hauling equipment to the fires which the Germans had started and were then bombing.

Many of Joseph's friends were killed in this service. "Strained the old engine a bit guvnor," Joseph told me, "But there you are. We managed to put out some of the stuff 'e'd started." (Hitler is usually referred to by Joseph as 'e or 'im.)

The truth is that by the exertions and courage of the London taxi men, millions of pounds worth of valuable material was saved. Like the taxi men of Paris who transported Gallieni's troops and equipment into the gap in the Marne in 1914, and saved the situation, so the taxi men of London will take their place in history when the full story of this war is told.

Nowadays we have proper engines to drag the fire equipment to where it is needed, so the taxi men of London are no longer required for this service.

Hard Time in Blackouts

Joseph's taxi has a dent as big as a pudding basin in the bonnet. This is the result of his driving over the edge of a bomb-crater during a blackout a night or two ago. Taxicab drivers, Joseph tells me, are especially liable to blackout mishaps. For, through their intimate knowledge of the highways and byways of our cities they drive and wriggle through the blackout about as quickly as by daylight, while other drivers have to go at a walking pace. And if anything drops in the roadway, taxi men may drive right into the hole before they can stop.

Joseph is a member of the "Bomb Berlin" brigade. As we stopped in a traffic block near Liverpool Street station the other day, Joseph called out to me pointing to a bombed building, "Guvnor, guvnor—we're beginning to give 'im a bit of it back. The more the merrier, that's what I say. 'Cos why, guvnor? 'Cos take it from me 'e 'ates it."

Then the taxi moved on with a jerk.

Joseph says that for a few months after war began he found an intense good-fellowship as he plied his trade in the streets of London. Now Joseph says that comradeship is not so strong as it used to be, though it returns in full force for a few days after a severe bombing. "We want to keep that spirit all the time, as well as when the war is over, Joseph," said I.

"Ah, but can we, guvnor, can we?" answered Joseph. Then after a few seconds of reflection he added "Anyway, no 'arm trying. That's what I say."

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people — the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the seventh.

France Sad on 'Bastille Day'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 14 (AP)—France spent this July 14th in "mourning and meditation" far different from the celebrations which made "Bastille Day" the Republic's gayest celebration.

In occupied zones, Germans forbade even the flying of flags and in the unoecupied zones parades and demonstrations were forbidden and few flags flew.

Chief of State Marshal Petain attended a brief wreath-laying ceremony before a monument to soldiers of the last, not the present, war.

Hope for French

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in a Bastille Day message today that "The spirit of the French People will rise again . . . purified and rejuvenated by what it has undergone."

"Hard stern years lie before us," Mr. Churchill wrote to the general, whose men are fighting on as allies of the British by land, sea and air, "but the end is certain, and the end will make amends for all."

"Many states have been trampled down and cast into Nazi bondage," he said. "Millions of Frenchmen have found themselves for the time being in positions of insuperable difficulty. Some have broken under the strain and have let themselves slide into the bottomless pit of despair."

But he said, "the soul of France can never die."

"It is a good augury," Mr. Churchill went on, "that this 14th of July should witness the liberation of Syria from the control of Wiesbaden (a reference to the German city which is the seat of the French-German Armistice Commission) and cleanse it from the intrigues and infiltrations of the Huns."

"By British and French hands," he added, "independence and sovereignty can now be restored to the Arab peoples and the historic interests of France in Syria can be recognized and preserved."

On the eve of France's traditional holiday of independence, both General de Gaulle and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden sent messages yesterday to "France," an independent newspaper published here.

"The Fourteenth of July symbolizes the ideas of liberty and those freedoms for which we are fighting," Mr. Eden's statement said. "An anniversary will soon come when the uniforms of the German army and the Gestapo will have disappeared from French soil . . ."

General de Gaulle declared his followers "represent not only an ideal but also a force which counts in the world."

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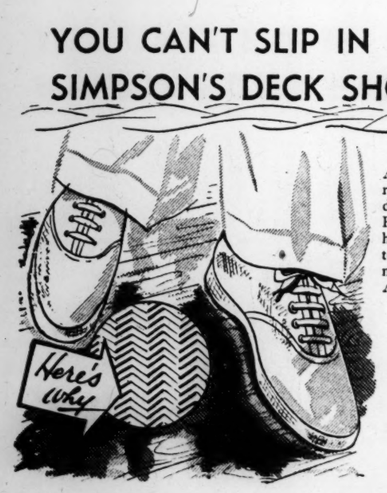

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They Retraced Trail of First White Man from New Mexico to Pacific Coast

Horsemen Lined Up Before the Statue of Captain Juan Bautista de Anza in Riverside, California.

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Traversing the same desert and mountain route that Capt. Juan Bautista de Anza, explorer who in 1774 was first white man to complete an overland expedition from New Mexico to the Pacific Coast, found on his long-ago journey, 29 horsemen recently made a six-day tour of 140 miles of the trail blazed by the doughty Spanish captain.

The riders, members of the De Anza Trail Caballeros, with Calvert R. Erwin of Riverside as manager, started from Yuha Well, near Calexico in the Imperial Valley, and arrived here during the second annual De Anza Days celebration.

The horsemen lined up before the statue of De Anza, erected last year, and saluted the man who, guided by Indians, and with more faith and courage than provisions, came through this section of California 167 years ago, at the time of the Franciscan colonization of the land.

When De Anza made his first of two overland journeys to this coast the way was harder than for the enthusiastic riders of 1941, for they at least knew where they were going, where to encamp, what they would have to eat and where the water existed for their thirsty animals and themselves.

Defense Strikes Reduced 75 Per Cent in Month

By the Associated Press

Within the past four weeks the numbers of workers on strike in American defense plants has declined 75 per cent, a Government study showed today.

Approximately 10,650 workers were on strike in various plants on Saturday, July 12, about a fourth as many as on strike four weeks ago, the report stated.

Dealing only with War Department contractors and excluding the soft coal stoppage and relatively small interruptions, the official reports showed that altogether in the first half of this year 2,458,150 man days of work were lost because of strikes.

The statistical survey listed 187 major strikes, averaging 11 days each and 1,144 workers each. Names of the affected concerns were not given.

Washington — The national Defense Labor Mediation Board sought to have strikers resume production at the Sealed Power Corporation in Muskegon, Mich., which makes parts for automobile and engine companies working on defense orders.

The United Automobile Workers of the American Federation of Labor walked out after failing to obtain demanded wage increases and a union shop. The Mediation Board began an inquiry into the dispute and asked the workers to get back on the job in the meanwhile.

The Board persuaded members of a shipyard union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation in Kearny, N. J., to defer a strike which had been called to support demands for a union shop and paid vacations.

Baton Rouge, La.—In the wake of a strike against the Gulf States Utilities Company by the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, electric power failed several times in ten Louisiana communities. The company asserted its lines had been sabotaged, but union officials said their members were not responsible.

Approximately 150 union members, demanding union recognition, were involved in the walkout.

San Diego, Calif.—A conciliator from the Labor Department undertook to settle a strike of 60 A. F. of L. building workers at a $2,500,000 naval ammunition dump project. Union members walked out after asserting the contracting company had breached an agreement on working conditions.

St. Louis, Mo.—The week end brought settlement of a long A. F. of L. jurisdictional dispute between the carpenters' district council and the International Association of Machinists. The conflict had caused delays and work stoppages in defense industries.

The agreement provided that an equal number of machinists and carpenters shall be employed on each job of installing and maintaining machinery and that there shall be no strikes.

Denver, Colo — The National Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen voted unanimously to stand firm on the demand of the rail brotherhoods for a 30 per cent salary increase.

The resolution was submitted by George A. Meade of Chicago, chairman of the Joint Wage Committee of all the "Big Five" brotherhoods, who said some 70 general chairmen of wage committees of individual railroads attending the Denver convention would go to Chicago for wage negotiations opening July 24.

Cleveland—The CIO National maritime union's convention preferred charges against delegate Joseph J. Doyle, backer of an unsuccessful resolution to investigate the extent of Communism within the union, and then accepted his resignation.

Mr. Doyle returned to New York City to board the S. S. Ancon and Union President Joseph Curran commented, "It is possible that union men just will not work with that type of fellow."

The Panama Railroad Line boat, which plies between New York and Panama, is manned entirely by N. M. U. members and Mr. Doyle said he intended to seek government aid to retain his job.

Madison, Wis. (AP) — Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company workers can refrain from joining plant unions but may be subject to discipline, possibly discharge, for hostile speech or actions against the local C. I. O. union on company premises under an agreement.

Terms of the agreement—reached between the West Allis firm and its C. I. O. United Automobile Workers local—were outlined by Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School, who was appointed referee in deciding plant grievances by the National Defense Mediation Board last May 1.

Washington—The appointment of two committees to recommend minimum wage rates for 750,000 employees of the motor carrier industry was announced by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division.

George E. Osborne of Leland Stanford University's law faculty will be chairman of both committees. There will be a meeting in Washington Sept. 3 for the passenger motor carrier industry and one Sept. 8, also in Washington, for the property motor carrier industry.

Canada Explains

OTTAWA, July 14 (AP)—An official of the Immigration Department said an "unfortunate misunderstanding" by a Canadian customs officer led to a United States labor union representative being barred from entry into Canada.

This official said Willard Bliss of Dunkirk, N. Y., a representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, had been turned back at the border through a misunderstanding.

Gas 'Wasters' Held in Capital

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Fifty-two motorists whose exhaust pipes fumed so much that police felt they were wasting gasoline needed in the new petroleum conservation program fell into the hands of the law today.

No formal arrests were made but, at the direction of Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, park police escorted the 52 drivers to District of Columbia police headquarters, where their vehicles were inspected.

"Red stickers" were issued against 50 and their operators were given 10 days in which to make necessary mechanical adjustments. In two instances the police test resulted in clearing the vehicles of any violation.

As part of the campaign to conserve oil in the East, where a shortage has been predicted, Mr. Ickes told his last press conference he proposed to ask city and State officers in the East to arrest persons using what he termed "oil burner" cars and making "jackrabbit" starts.

No arrests have been made for motor-racing starts.

Volunteers Leave Spain To Aid Nazis

MADRID, July 14 (AP)—Units of the Spanish Blue Legion, a volunteer force to fight beside Germany against Russia, entrained last night to "repay blood for blood, friendship for friendship," as Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner expressed it in a farewell speech.

His reference was to German and Italian aid to the Nationalists during the Spanish Civil War.

Gen. Augustin Munoz Grande, commander of the Legion, followed by plane. His immediate destination was Berlin.

A crowd of more than 10,000 gathered at the station and sang Spanish songs and anthems of the Falange Party, Spain's dominant political organization.

A Cabinet communiqué announced the appointment of Gen. Fernando Barron as Military Governor of Gibraltar Province to succeed Gen. Munzo Grande.

The communiqué said General Grande was placed under direct order of the War Ministry but made no specific mention of his appointment to command the volunteer legion.

The Cabinet also announced that 6,000 political prisoners had been given conditional liberty.

Fifth Column Honor

MADRID, July 14 (AP)—Spain's fifth column fatalities, those undercover agents whose activities contributed a new phrase to the lexicon of war, were honored officially today by Gen. Francisco Franco through a decree giving them the same status as soldiers killed in battle.

Families of fifth columnists who were executed or passed on in prison or who disappeared were authorized to claim war pensions. The decree classified the agents by military ranks ranging from corporal for confidential agents to lieutenant for chief of a zone undercover organization.

The phrase fifth columnist was coined by the Nationalists when their forces were marching on Madrid. With four columns of troops approaching the Capital, they described their fifth column as members of their undercover organization carrying on sabotage and espionage among the Leftist defenders in the City itself.

Fund Would Have the Schools Teach Better Family Living

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation gave $338,221 to aid in developing "patterns" of economic education designed for different elements in the population, Harold S. Sloan, Director of the Foundation, says in the 1940 report released today. Ten educational institutions from Florida to Colorado are using the funds for these purposes.

Mr. Sloan proposed in the report that the public schools of America make it a major task to teach the ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed among the Nation's children how they can improve their families' living conditions.

Families Could Live Better

"If economic education is ever to become widely diffused, it must begin at this subsistence level, and it can," he writes. "Careful observation will demonstrate that thousands of American families are existing in abject poverty in an environment offering innumerable unrealized opportunities for better living. And these opportunities are well within reach of even the poverty-stricken if the requisite knowledge is made available and the necessary time and effort expended. But the schools, generally speaking, are paying little attention to education of this kind. Here, then, is the starting point. . . .

"To be sure, this is not economics as we are accustomed to think of it, but it is a kind of education that is desperately needed in large areas."

Mr. Sloan characterized the correct knowledge of economic principles during the present chaotic period as of "extraordinary importance."

"The wise use of economic power by the Government, the successful outcome of our defense program, the living conditions of the people in times of stress and strain, the very stability of our economic culture and of society itself depend ultimately upon rational economic thinking by the citizenry at large," he held.

Public Discussions Advocated

Differing from some critics of social teachings in schools, Mr. Sloan voiced the belief that maladjustments in the present economic culture should be fully discussed in public.

"Brought to public attention, they may be disturbing, but they are demanding notice and soliciting leadership for their solution none the less," he asserted. "If rational economic education does not or cannot supply that leadership, a less responsible sort may develop and prove even more disturbing than timely recognition of the problems themselves.

"Then again, perhaps we need to be disturbed. The presentation of maladjustments involving social hardships and distress, providing the presentation is accurate, may in itself serve a useful purpose. Some thoughtful observers today sense even here, in our democracy, a growing callousness to human suffering, paralyzing to every effort directed towards ameliorating the very conditions that are undermining our strength."

Mr. Sloan reported that the Foundation made grants totaling $1,063,250 to extend popular economic education in the three years of its existence. In addition to the "pattern" devised for low-income groups, the Foundation sponsored six "patterns" of economics teaching designed for higher income groups.

These were general education in analyzing current problems through radio, motion pictures and popular pamphlets and programs to aid taxpayers, consumers and industrialists to understand their role in the economy of the Nation. The Foundation helps fund the University of Chicago Round Table of the Air and aids in the publication of 50 popular pamphlets of economic interest by the Public Affairs Committee of New York.

Cape Town Plan On U. S. Purchases

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, July 14 (AP)—A Government plan for co-ordinating South African buying in the United States was announced officially yesterday.

It provides for the establishment of a South African purchasing commission in the United States which will work in co-operation with other Dominions and the United Kingdom and for establishment in South Africa of a priorities board which will decide the order and essentiality of American imports.

The Chairman of the priorities board will be E. P. Smith, Government Secretary for Commerce and Industries.

Women Aid Battle Of Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Original tactics have been invented by National League of Women Voters members to win the "Battle of Production."

A varied collection of dodgers, auto and taxicab stickers, bumper cards, posters, billboards, pamphlets, movie screen flashes, window displays, radio programs and speeches are being employed by league members in 1,500 communities to rouse Americans from "business as usual" complacency.

The National League adopted the "Win the Battle of Production" project two months ago, before the presidential declaration of an unlimited emergency. Local leagues have found their own ammunition.

Here is part of the collection:

Groceries, launderies and stores have been persuaded to insert campaign literature in packages and outgoing mail.

Cleveland leaguers, having erected a large billboard on the public square, are continuing to fan public opinion by passing out handbills at night base ball games.

Indianapolis league members are pounding pavements in a house-to-house talking campaign.

In Connecticut, a league station wagon caravan toured the State. One New Haven housewife reported plying tradesmen who came to her door with pamphlets and made a convert of the laundryman who marched off with an armload of literature to sell.

In Baltimore, two league members invaded an American Youth Congress meeting to distribute literature calling for "more planes, more tanks, more guns, more goods, faster; more sacrifices, more taxes, more work to win the battle of production."

The Oregon league "covered" a county American Federation of Labor convention, a longshoremen's meeting, an American Legion celebration, while Colorado league members carried their message to a Rotary convention.

Ten booths have been set up in Louisville, Ky., for obtaining signatures to the pledge: "I believe that the state of unlimited national emergency declared by our President will require adjustments and sacrifices in my daily life. I am determined to do whatever is necessary to 'win the battle of production.'"

U. S. Labor Opens Drive To Aid British Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—American labor stretched a brotherly hand of help across the Atlantic today as "Aid British Labor Week," sponsored by the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, with William Green as Honorary Chairman, was inaugurated with official proclamations by 22 Governors and by Committee State Chairmen in the 26 remaining States.

Proclaiming the week in New York, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman urged Americans to extend assistance to the working people of Britain because they were "fighting for freedom in industry's front line trenches."

"They have kept factories running in spite of storms of bombs and without thought of personal safety," the Governor said. "They have made it possible for England's gallant fighters to carry on. Those men and women are fighting for their country, but they are also defending the working people of the few remaining free countries of the world."

Mr. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, hailed the "heroism of British workers and fighters as a product of democracy and declared "we want them to know that we are supporting them with all our hearts and our resources."

Nation-wide radiocasts during the week are scheduled by Wendell L. Willkie, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York; George Gibson, Chairman of the British Trades Union Congress; Mr. Green, George Meany, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Matthew Woll, Chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor.

Special efforts will be made by State labor groups, both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, to raise funds and collect commodities for civilian air-raid victims in Britain, all collections to be administered by the British Trade Union Congress working in co-operation with the British War Relief Society. City-wide British aid labor committees have organized tag days, collections in manufacturing plants, construction projects, and various types of benefit affairs.

In New York City, July 17, 18, and 19 have been named as "Tag Days," when hundreds of trade unionists will cover the city as volunteers appealing for donations. In line with action by various State committees in setting quotas for their drives, Carl Holderman, Chairman of the New Jersey C. I. O. Committee to Aid British Labor, has set a goal of $100,000.

Officially opening the week of activities, Mr. Green said:

"We know that slave-labor conditions which Hitler and other foreign dictators have established wherever they hold sway are intended to destroy our own standards of work and living. We recognize the kinship between British labor and American labor and we are convinced that the first step toward defending American democracy must be to help Great Britain defend herself against Nazi aggression."

'Zip' of Americans Impresses Iceland

NEW YORK (AP)—A report from Reykjavik, Iceland, that Icelanders are impressed with the zip of the American military forces was radiocast July 13 by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The report, as transcribed by CBS, follows: "They are impressed by the slickness and precision with which the American sailors and soldiers are unloading materials, and by the rapidity with which they are making their quarters shipshape.

"Supplies, motor vehicles, and armaments keep coming ashore in a never-halting stream. Quickly as they reach the dockside they are whisked away into the valleys and mountains of the hinterlands.

"'Nothing,' exclaim Icelanders, discourages these Americans. If there's no harbor handy, they make a quay. And if there's no road, they lay one.'

"'It's all in a day's work,' say the Americans."

N. Y. Bar Hits Joint Tax Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The New York State Bar Association appealed today to the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee to reverse its decision to require joint income tax returns by husbands and wives. In a statement issued by John C. Jackson, President, the Bar Association declared the measure would place a fine on marriage estimated at $350,000,000 in the first year and would violate the sanctity of marriage, offend religion and common morals.

"Such a tax on marriage," Mr. Jackson declared, "is bound to be a deterrent and provocative for divorce. It would give a preferred position to bachelors, divorcees and others over those who are willing to assume the responsibilities of marriage and bring up a family to carry on the democratic principles of our Government.

"It would restore the common law that the family is one—the husband—and would repeal, pro tanto, all the married-woman legislation of the several states which enabled woman to be independent and to own and control her own property and earnings.

"It would illegally tax one individual on the income of another and would tax the aggregate at high surtax rates.

"In a period when contributions to religion, higher education and charity have been steadily diminishing, this new tax, depriving married couples of the free use of their separate incomes, would most obviously act as a further depressant upon benevolences.

"On such an issue it is perhaps surplusage to suggest that the proposal would invade constitutional rights, as it unquestionably does."

Mr. Jackson's views followed issuance by the Bar Association of an adverse report on the tax proposal by the Association's Committee on Taxation and a resolution of the Executive Committee unanimously accepting that report. A copy of the protest was sent by the Association to the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Communist Calls For United Front To Smash Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The Communist Party today has an opportunity to build a united front in New York State around a program calling for "smashing Hitlerism here and abroad," according to Israel Amter, New York State Chairman of the Party, quoted in the Daily Worker, Communist organ here, today. Mr. Amter, who has just returned to New York from an up-state tour in the interest of Communism, declared he found "doors everywhere opening" to the Party and that "support for the Red Army in its life-and-death struggle against Hitler is particularly great among workers whose countries of origin have been enslaved by the Nazis."

Mr. Amter was quoted as saying that under pressure of this mass sentiment, "reactionary leaders of the national groups in up-State New York have had to profess support for the Soviet peoples."

"The job of our party is to take advantage of every opportunity to build united front actions around a program of smashing Hitlerism here and abroad," he continued. "This is our historic responsibility. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way."

Gag Is Urged for Senators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The Fight for Freedom Committee today sharply denounced "Benedict Arnold" Senators who would disclose, for partisan advantage, military moves being secretly made for the protection of the United States.

Simultaneously, the Committee asked Mayor La Guardia for better police protection, disclosing that a small band of "Fascist hoodlums" recently broke up one of its New York street meetings in which speakers were addressing a peaceful crowd of Americans of Italian descent.

"It would seem that the American people not only have to fight the German High Command, but also the cabal in our own Senate which persists in further disclosure of military secrets," Ulric Bell, Committee Chairman, said in commenting on press reports of remarks by Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio and John A. Danaher of Connecticut that bases are being established in Northern Ireland.

"The American people are becoming fed up with appeasers like Taft, Wheeler and Danaher—men who have done nothing to combat Hitlerism—now endangering the lives of American soldiers. Many Americans are beginning to wonder where we got this plethora of twentieth century Benedict Arnolds."

Relating how a band of "Fascist hoodlums" broke up its "Stop Hitler" street rally at the southwest corner of 116th Street and First Avenue, the Fight for Freedom Committee said one speaker, Mrs. George Cragin, was interrupted by boos and catcalls while another, Mrs. Hugh Fenwick, was pushed and slapped when she tried to speak. A third speaker was Jan Zillotti, who tried to address the group of more than 600 in Italian.

The group of six or seven agitators who circulated among the crowds also shouted "Hitler isn't so bad" and "What's wrong with Wheeler?" a committee spokesman said.

When T. James Tumulty, Jersey City attorney, told the crowd that a first principle of Americanism is tolerance, the Committee charged that "they spat on the speaker, tried to upset the platform and slapped several young women across the face."

The Committee, holding that police protection "came too little and too late," asked Mayor La Guardia and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine "how long patriotic American citizens are to be subjected to these indignities from hoodums whose first loyalty is to an enemy nation?"

Maginot Line District Converted Into Farms

NEW YORK (AP)—The Berlin radio announced July 12 that the entire region of the French Maginot Line had been plowed under and "is now again fruitful and productive farmland."

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Art Exhibitions in New Hampshire—News of Stage and Screen

First Annual Summer Show Of State Group at Hanover

By Dorothy Adlow

This has been a significant week for fine arts in New Hampshire. Two large exhibitions of American painting have opened simultaneously at the Carpenter Galleries in Hanover and the Currier Gallery at Manchester.

The Hanover exhibition is of interest as the first annual summer exhibition to be held by members of the recently organized New Hampshire Art Association. In this group are to be found artists who live in, or were born in, New Hampshire, and others who spend at least two months each year in the state. There are 77 members and the list includes some impressive names. New Hampshire provides unlimited subject matter of interest to painters, and the countryside is dotted with studios and schools of art.

A first annual exhibition is invariably one that lends itself to criticism. The New Hampshire artists are experimenting with policy and at this point are very hospitably disposed towards all new members. The exhibition is consequently varied in character and uneven in quality. However, it is supported substantially by the work of some first-rate painters.

* * *

The general impression at the vernissage was that the New Hampshire group was devoted to its countryside in all seasons, atmospheres, and moods; that the painters have reflected deeply over the problems of translating into color, form, and design the mountainous slopes, cavernous valleys, cloud effects, vivid autumnal foliage, tranquil lakes, and gushing rapids. Genre interior scenes disclose the relics of a more prosperous past, furniture, bric-à-brac, and old textiles. Even the portraiture has an informality and ruggedness which belong in the rustic hinterlands.

The Hanover exhibition is divided between oils and water colors. In both mediums the artists reveal that seriousness and will towards clarity, which typify the contemporary American artist. It is gratifying to observe how few painters sit back to rest on their oars; how each craftsman is impelled by a desire to say something significant. And when we pause for a moment to converse with the painters they confirm that state of self-challenge which should accompany every new effort.

* * *

"Cows Grazing" by Fiske Boyd is one of the more substantial contributions to the Hanover exhibition. Mr. Boyd is one of our independents, working out his imagery in an idiom with individualistic inflections. His rustic scene takes on clarity through a maze of spots and calligraphic twists of the brush. It is an expressionistic method that is effective and without bombast. "Color Orchestration" by Omer Lassonde is an interesting still-life which has been subjected to a sort of kaleidosopic variation. Mr. Lassonde's departures from convention are harmless, however. Paul Sample is at home in Hanover for he is artist-in-residence at Dartmouth College. Mr. Sample's little composition "Revolt" is done in his tidy, smooth, and confident manner. His style has become a sort of standard among contemporary methods practised in this country. It is objective and provides the antithesis to the mood of revolt as it is manifested in such subjective interpretations as the "New Hampshire Town" by George Lloyd. Young Mr. Lloyd portrays in cataclysmic darkness a settlement which might be a background of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town." It is a picture of dramatic and melancholy import, aiming to fuse the colonial past of New Hampshire with the standardizing present.

Pictures by Lois Bartlett Tracy show another mood, an exhilaration experienced in this stimulating environment with its lush vegetation and eventful horizons. Mrs. Tracy combines expressionism with impression. An amusing close-up of the barnyard is provided by Clare S. Boyd in a family portrait of a brood of turkeys. There are oils provided by Susan Ricker Knox, Ethel R. Foster, F. S. Meritt, Leroy R. Woodard, J. J. Sipley, and Arthur Esner.

* * *

Among the water colors are some distinguished contributions from Nathaniel C. Burwash, Margaret Potter, Elizabeth S. Wheelwright, and Helen Stotesbury. There is a nicely painted scene of New York City by the latter. There are finally prints which include some notable contributions from Katharine Merrill and Frederick Robbins.

The entire exhibition is scheduled to be shown at the Craftsmen's Fair to be held in Hanover during August. There will be several artists-in-action displays when members of the New Hampshire Art Association will work on the spot giving demonstrations similar to those displayed at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco last year.

'Archie's and Lutie's Place'

Etching by Frederick Robbins on display in the first annual exhibition of the New Hampshire Art Association at the Carpenter Galleries, Hanover, N. H.

News of the Screen

Films in prospect for Boston movie houses this week include the following:

Fine Arts — Paderewski's "Moonlight Sonata," revived for a memorial engagement. Beginning Wednesday.

Metropolitan—"Shepherd of the Hills," with John Wayne, Betty Field, and Henry Carey; and "The Getaway," with Charles Winninger, Robert Sterling, and Donna Reed. Beginning Thursday.

State and Orpheum—"They Met in Bombay," with Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell, and "Sweetheart of the Campus," with Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. Beginning Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"Tom, Dick and Harry," with Ginger Rogers, George Murphy, Alan Marshall, and Burgess Meredith; and "For Beauty's Sake," with Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver, and Ted North. Beginning Thursday.

* * *

Desi Arnaz, Cuban singing and dancing actor, has been assigned one of the prominent roles in RKO Radio's "Four Jacks and a Queen," co-starring Anne Shirley and Ray Bolger.

* * *

Madeleine Carroll has returned to the Paramount lot in Hollywood after a 42-day location assignment in the Bahamas for "Bahama Passage," Technicolor film. Work was started on studio scenes as soon as she returned.

* * *

Ian Hunter, according to report from Hollywood, has been offered roles in two Broadway plays, and may return temporarily to the stage if his MGM assignments permit. He has not acted in the theater, it seems, for more than seven years. At present he is at work in "Smilin' Through" with Jeanette MacDonald.

* * *

The cast and technical crew of the new Abbott and Costello comedy, "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," are going out for three weeks of location shooting at Sand Canyon, according to a bulletin from the Universal offices in New York. Among the players are The Merry Macs, Anne Gwynne, Dick Foran, Johnny Mack Brown, Ella Fitzgerald, and Samuel S. Hinds.

* * *

Ruth Donnelly has been assigned to one of the important roles in Columbia's "You Belong to Me," co-starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda.

* * *

Nydia Westman and Margaret Wade are among the most recent assignments to the cast of "The Remarkable Andrew" at Paramount. The principal players are William Holden, Ellen Drew, and Brian Donlevy. The story is about a modern young American who draws inspiration from Andrew Jackson to solve his own problems.

* * *

Eric Knight's novel, "This Above All," has been purchased by Twentieth Century-Fox for screen use. R. C. Sheriff has been assigned to write the screen play.

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Ida Lupino has been cast in the leading role opposite Tyrone Power in "Benjamin Blake" at the Twentieth Century-Fox studio.

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The film formerly called "Right Shoulder Arms," in which George Tobias will star, has been retitled "You're in the Army Now." Early production is planned.

* * *

Harold Lamb has been signed to draft the screen play for RKO Radio's spectacle film, "Gwangi." A shooting schedule of six months is planned.

* * *

Ray Collins, who played the part of Jim Gettys in "Citizen Kane," has been assigned by RKO Radio to the title role in "Mayor of 44th Street," to be produced early in the autumn.

Youth Opera Rehearsals

The American Youth Opera Association, Glynn Ross, director, which at the end of the music season presented "Pagliacci" in English at Jordan Hall with particular success as to staging, is continuing rehearsals through the summer and giving occasional performances out of town. The Association singers are putting in practise on "Faust," with the idea of producing it on the lines of their "Pagliacci" in the fall.

Paul Robeson

In Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones," to be presented by the North Shore Players at Marblehead beginning this evening.

On the Esplanade

March and Cortege from "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Entrance of the Little Fauns ..... Pierne
Finale of Symphony No. 1 in C minor ..... Brahms
"Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
March—Arabian Dance—Waltz of the Flowers
Pavane for a Dead Infanta ..... Ravel
"Roses from the South," Waltzes ..... Eduard Strauss
Galop: "Fast Track" (Bahn Frei) ..... Eduard Strauss

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Special exhibition of oils and water colors by Winslow Homer. Through July 27.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by William Meyerowitz. Through July. Early American decorative arts. Through the summer.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays). Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge — Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. Safavid paintings and illuminations. XVI and XVII centuries, through July.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. Special exhibition of Museum in Education, through July. Drawings and models by boys and girls, through September. Print Department: French Prints of the 19th Century.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Art Association—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Hingham, Massachusetts: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum — Drawings by Cary Pickhardt. Through July.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum — Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis. Throughout the summer.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Twenty-first annual exhibition of painting, sculpture and prints. The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street.

Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire: Rodman Gallery—Oils, water colors, and etchings by Luigi Lucioni. Through July.

Hanover, New Hampshire: Carpenter Gallery—First Annual Exhibition of N. H. Art Association. Through July.

Manchester, New Hampshire—Annual exhibition of oils, water colors and paintings by American artists. Through July and August.

Newport, Rhode Island: Thirtieth annual exhibition of the Art Association of Newport—Paintings from the Walter P. Chrysler collection. Through July.

Worcester, Massachusetts: Worcester Art Museum — Exhibition of sculpture by Hetty Beatty. Through July.

Prospects In Summer Playhouses

A road tour is indicated in New York for "The Beautiful People," William Saroyan's play now at the Lyceum Theater there. No mention is made of whether or not the play may be expected to visit Boston. The engagement in New York is announced to close for the summer Saturday evening, with the expectation that the company will resume for a brief period in the autumn before starting on its travels.

* * *

Brock Pemberton has engaged Percy Kilbride, Howard Freeman, Walter O. Hill, George Matthews, John Parrish, and Henry Jones for the try-out engagement of "Two Story House" at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, beginning this evening. Karen Morley is starring. Permanent members of the company appearing in the play will include Robert Shayne, Philip Tonge, Belle Gardner, Laurence Moore, and Arthur Marlowe.

* * *

Max Gordon was observed as a visitor at the Village Hall Playhouse in Framingham Center Thursday, where he observed a rehearsal of "Kind Lady," the play there for this week.

* * *

At the Artists Theater, Provincetown, the plays for this week will be "East Lynne," today through Wednesday, and "Androcles and the Lion," Thursday through Saturday.

* * *

A. P. Kaye will be in the cast with Henry Hull when the North Shore Players at Marblehead present Barrie's "Dear Brutus" the wek of Aug. 4. At the same theater McKay Morris will have the role of Morrell in the production of "Candida" in which Jane Cowl will star.

* * *

Paintings by June Chelland will be on view at the Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge, for two weeks beginning today.

* * *

"It Happens on Ice" will resume at the Center Theater, Rockefeller Center, in New York, Tuesday evening, after a summer vacation.

* * *

In New York "The Man Who Came To Dinner," closed Saturday night after 738 performances.

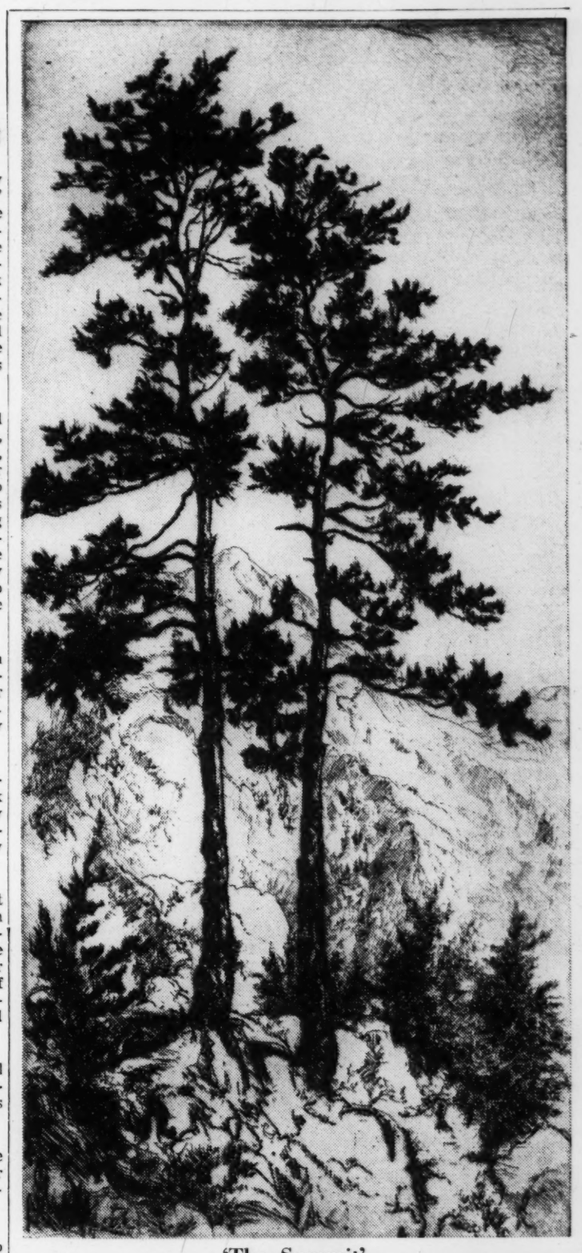
Gershwin Music In Washington

At Washington, the Water Gate's first all-Gershwin program will be presented this evening by the National Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Alexander Smallens. Evelyn Swarthout will be head as pianist, Agnes Davis, soprano, and Arthur Kent, baritone.

An innovation in "Sunset Symphonies" entertainment will be the "Evening at the Opera," Thursday evening, July 17. The orchestra on this occasion will be directed by Ignatz Waghalter, German operatic conductor, and soloists will be Virginia Johnson, soprano, William Hain, tenor, and Abrasha Robofsky, baritone.

The Gershwin program will include "Cuban Rhapsody," Three Preludes, Piano Concerto (Miss Swarthout, soloist), Selections from "Strike up the Band," "An American in Paris," Selections from "Porgy and Bess" (Miss Davis and Mr. Kent, soloists), and "Rhapsody in Blue" (Miss Swarthout, soloist).

"An Evening at the Opera" will consist of scenes from a half dozen operas, presented in costume by three operatic singers, interspersed by orchestral excerpts from operas that have become popular symphonic fare.



'The Summit'

Etching by Katharine Merrill shown at Tall Timbers, Laconia, N. H.

United Church Held Needed To Meet World Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12—Only a united church can furnish the program and the power to meet emergencies which confront the world, Dr. Manson Doyle of Ontario, Associate Secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the United Church of Canada, asserted here today.

"Christians must unite, for as truly as war is a scandal to civilization, the divided state of the church is an affront to Christianity," Dr. Doyle told the 60th anniversary convention of Christian Endeavor.

"A divided church has little time to bestow upon the major evils of the social order when it is exhausting its vitality in providing for its own survival. Only a united church can furnish the program and the power to meet the emergencies which confront the world today. It is the consciousness of this fact which causes the restlessness and anxiety of Christian ministers and laymen.

"The Christian religion is in the world to save the world. . . . It must assume responsibility for the civilization in which it finds itself and it must seek to mold that civilization after the mind of Christ."

Dr. Doyle believed much of the power of Christianity in the modern world was lacking because people "are Christians exclusive of their pocketbooks." He deplored that the major denomination members in the United States give only $13.18 a year for support of their church, while the average family in New Jersey, he said, spends an estimated $112.95 a year on alcoholic beverages.

Postponement of the convention of the World Christian Endeavor Union, scheduled for next summer at Oslo, Norway, was announced. San Francisco and Denver, Colo., have invited the International Society of Christian Endeavor to hold its next convention in July, 1943, in one of those cities. Trustees voted that the decision should be left to the Executive Committee at its September meeting.

Resolutions adopted by the convention indorsed the 7-point peace program offered by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President of the Christian Endeavor Society, on July 9, and commended it for study, discussion, and action in every Society and Union. Other resolutions pledged fealty to the principles of Christian Endeavor and extended greetings to members throughout the world.

A feature of the convention will be the boardwalk parade this afternoon in which members of the Christian Endeavor from all parts of the United States and Canada will take part.

Sure of Plane Jobs in Six Weeks, Western Women Start School

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 14 (AP)—At 7:30 o'clock this morning 25 women attired in slacks, house dresses, and overalls showed up at a Long Beach mechanics' school to learn how to make airplanes—on a guarantee that jobs would be waiting for them six weeks from now.

They constituted the first women's class in aircraft manufacture in the United States. Their study day will be eight and a half hours, with 30 minutes off for luncheon.

The training venture, at the Frye Aviation School, has the approval of the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management. Other women's classes of an equal size will begin each Monday morning for the next several weeks.

The OPM has advised three of the major aircraft companies in the Los Angeles area that they should begin hiring women workers against the possibility that in the coming months, with rearmament making fresh demands on available workmen, the male labor market will be exhausted.

Don Frye, head of the school, commented, "We are training women because we estimate that within six months the reserve of men available for work in the aircraft factories will be used up.

"Some of the companies are planning for their labor supply on the premise that eventually 60 per cent of their workers will be women."

The President of one Los Angeles aircraft plant has guaranteed Mr. Frye jobs for the first contingent of women he graduates from his school.

Among them will be Mrs. Ralph A. Schilling, wife of an oil company executive in Shanghai who twice has been evacuated from wartime China, once in 1937 and again in 1940. She is the mother of two children.

Producers and Army Confer on Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles S. Richardson, Jr., the Army's chief public relations officer, arrived for conferences with movie industry leaders about the latter's part in national defense.

Filming of autumn Army maneuvers and preparation of scripts for pictures dealing with the work of the air and tank corps are among subjects to be discussed.

"Maneuvers in Louisiana this September will be particularly pictorial with half a million men in battle there," said General Richardson.

"We want the people to see how their money is being spent, and we want no secrets other than those which, if told, might endanger the lives of our soldiers," he added.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor: 8:30.

Boston Films

Exeter—
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford, 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 11:55, 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "Lady From Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Dawn Over Ireland," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Dance Hall, Cesar Romero, Carol Landis. 9:35, 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. "Walt Disney's "Reluctant Dragon." 11:00, 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Kenmore—
"Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau, Alan Hale. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05; "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:15 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis. 10:00, 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey. 11:40, 2:30, 5:25, 8:50.

Modern—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:20, 2:40, 6:20, 10:05; "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 9:30, 12:50, 4:30, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 9:20, 12:25, 3:34, 6:40, 9:48. "Lady from Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne. 11, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:45, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45; "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:00, 1:20, 4:40, 8:00.

South Station Theater—
March of Time, Wings of Steel, Fitzpatrick Travel, Kentucky, Ray Whitley's Cowboys, two color cartoons, comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Hiawatha's Rabbit Hunt," "Hunting the Hard Way," "Meet the Stars No. 4," "Going Places," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Wings of Steel," March of Time, Windmill, News. Continuous from 11:00 a. m.

Tremont—
"Marked Woman," 9, 11:15, 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "One Night of Love," 9:50, 12:50, 3:50, 7:00, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"Great Swindle," 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Thunder Afloat," 10:46 a. m., 1:35, 4:24, 7:13, 9:52.

Uptown—
"Tight Shoes," John Howard. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney; "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 8:00.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young, "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold. 2:00 and 8:00.

Regent: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, "Sleepers West." 2:00 and 8:00.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart, Paulette Goddard. "Convoy," E. E. Clive. 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, and "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:50 and 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Cowboy and the Blonde." 4:25, 8:05. "Blood and Sand." 2:10, 5:50, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 5:00, 8:05; "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, 3:50, 5:20, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Mryna Loy, "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 2:00 and 8:00.

Harvard: "Meet John Doe," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. "Shadows on the Stairs," F. Inescourt, and P. Cavanaugh. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Tight Shoes" John Howard, Binnie Barnes. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55; "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 5:00, 8:15; "March of Time." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden, "Too Many Blondes," 2:00 and 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young, "Footlight Fever," continuous from 7:00.

Strand: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell 3:15, 9:15. "Cowboy and the Blonde," 2:01, 8:01.

EGLESTON SQAURE—Egleston: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott, William Gargan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone, 2:51, 8:14. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, 1:39, 7:00, 9:56.

Park: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, "Ride on Vaquero." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady From Cheyenne," "Reaching for the Sun."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin, and "One Night in Tropics," Abbott and Costello, 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings, 2:30, 8:15; "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper, 4:00 and 9:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," continuous dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Cowboy and the Blonde," 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell, 2:35, 6:00, 9:25.

Mystic: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day, Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur Robert Cummings. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, "Mr. District Attorney," 1:30 and 7:15.

Orpheum: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Border Vigilantes." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 2, 7, 9:55. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 8. "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold, Lionel Barrymore. "Blondie Goes Latin," Baby Dumpling, Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. "Scattergood Baines," John Archer, Francis Trout. 1:45, 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, and "Washington Melodrama," Ann Rutherford and Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Caught in the Draft," and "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "That Hamilton Woman," and "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, Wayne Morris, and "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Blood and Sand," "Cowboy and the Blonde."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. "Hit the Road." Dead End Kids.
Strand: "Sunny" and "Tight Shoes."

REVERE — Revere: "That Hamilton Woman" and "Cowboy and the Blonde," 2:00 and 8:00.
Boulevard: "That Hamilton Woman" and "Cowboy and the Blonde." 2:00 and 8:00.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucile Ball. "Murder Over New York." Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, and "Melody for Three." 2:00 and 8:00.
Central: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2:00 and 8:00.
Davis Square: "Lady Eve" and "Case of the Black Parrot," 2:00 and 7:45.
Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney, and "Sleepers West." 2:00 and 8:00.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Great Lie," and "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 2:00 and 8:00.
Strand: "That Uncertain Feeling" and "Lucky Devils." 2:00 and 8:00.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Wagons roll at Night" and "Six Lessons From Madame LaZonga." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 3:00, 9:00.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Collidge: "Wagons Roll at Night" and "Devil and Miss Jones." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Sea Wolf," Ed Robinson, Ida Lupino. "Little Men," Jack Oakie.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wagons Roll at Night" and "Devil and Miss Jones." 2:00 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Hamilton Woman." March of Time.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "That Hamilton Woman" and "Sis Hopkins." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, Linda Darnell, and "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Penny Serenade." 3:32, 7:54. "Great Mr. Nobody." 2:11, 6:30, 10:02.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Little Square Box

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

The scarlet toboggan stood up on its end against the front wall of Mr. Perkins' shop. Its new paint shone against the snow, and its steel runners glittered like silver. On its side was painted in white letters the words: "The Scarlet Runner."

Jimmy and Susan looked at it with admiration. It was such a dear little toboggan, and the fine new rope attached to the front seemed just ready to be pulled.

"We could take it to Somer's Hill and run it all the afternoon," said Jimmy.

But the price on the ticket was more than they could pay, and Grandfather Nicholas had had so many expenses lately that they couldn't ask him to buy it for them.

"We will have to do without it," said Susan sadly, "unless," she added, "we can think of some way of earning enough."

They talked of the toboggan all the way home, and told Grandfather Nicholas about it as soon as they got in. He was writing letters at his big desk, and didn't take much notice.

Grandfather Nicholas had a wonderful desk, with a still more wonderful drawer in the center in which he kept all sorts of exciting things—a little round horn box with words and a date carved on the lid which, he said, was very rare; and a tiny tortoise-shell box in which he kept his stamps; and a funny little square box which wouldn't open because he had lost the key years and years ago.

Fitting a Key

"Is anything inside it?" Jimmy and Susan would ask as they rattled the box up and down.

"How can I tell?" Grandfather Nicholas would say.

"But if there isn't anything, why is it locked?" Jimmy would persist.

"That I don't know," Grandfather Nicholas would reply.

On this particular day, while they were telling Grandfather Nicholas about the toboggan, he opened his drawer to get out a stamp, and there was the little square box.

Jimmy picked it up, and shook it as usual, but there was no sound, neither did anything move inside.

"If we can open it, and if we find anything, may we have it?" Jimmy asked.

"Yes, my boy, yes," said Grandfather Nicholas, for he was busy, and didn't want to be disturbed.

So they took the little square box to the nursery. Cook had a collection of old keys which she kept in a drawer in the kitchen table, and she let them take the whole lot upstairs to see if any of them would fit. They were a jumbled assortment, some big and heavy, some small and light; some with split rings threaded through them; some so rusty they looked as if they had spent the whole of their lives out of doors.

"It will have to be a very little key if it is to fit that tiny hole," said Susan.

They tried one after another, but none of them fitted exactly, and finally they came to the last one.

It went into the hole but turned round and round in an aimless way.

"O dear," said Susan, "we shall never open it now."

An Old Envelope

But just as she was speaking something happened. The lid seemed to move a little, as if it were coming unstuck, and the next moment they were able to lift it quite easily. The little square box had not been locked after all!

Breathlessly they looked inside.

"It's empty!" said Jimmy. "There's nothing in it but an old envelope."

"Perhaps there's something in the envelope," Susan suggested.

Jimmy drew out the piece of discolored paper. "No, there isn't," he said. "What a shame!"

The envelope was addressed in a thin, old-fashioned hand to Grandfather Nicholas, and the ink was so faded that it was difficult to read the address. It had a slight scent about it, a musty scent, but rather sweet.

"I wonder why he kept it?" said Susan. "People don't usually keep empty envelopes."

"Let's ask him," Jimmy suggested.

When they reached the study Grandfather Nicholas was reading a paper by the fire. He took the envelope and looked at it for a long time, and then he smiled, a strange, far-away smile, but he didn't say anything.

"It has got a funny sort of stamp on it," said Susan. "I never saw a stamp like that before."

Grandfather Nicholas peered at the bit of colored paper closely.

"Yes," he said, "it is a funny stamp; a foreign one, and an old specimen, too. I shouldn't wonder if it has become quite valuable by now."

"Could we take it to the stamp shop and ask?" said Jimmy.

A Trip in the Cold

Grandfather Nicholas did not answer at once; he was looking into the fire.

Then he raised his head. "Yes, yes," he said, "it is yours now, and you can do what you like with it."

So Jimmy and Susan put on their warmest things, for it was very cold, and running to the stamp shop asked the man behind the counter if he would buy it.

The man soaked the stamp off the envelope carefully and examined it beneath a magnifying glass. He looked at the water-mark, and tried the perforation against a gauge. And then he turned to Jimmy.

"This is quite a good specimen of an old issue," he said. "If you want to part with it I will give you the catalogue price."

"Yes, please," said Jimmy, hardly able to contain himself with excitement.

And when, a few minutes later, they left the shop, he had the price of the toboggan in his hand.

The Scarlet Runner

"Come on!" he cried to Susan, tearing through the snow.

The "Scarlet Runner" was still standing on its end against the front wall of Mr. Perkins's shop, and while Mr. Perkins was cutting it loose from the nail to which it was tethered, they hopped up and down on the pavement.

Mr. Perkins handed the rope to Jimmy. "It's a good runner; as good a runner as you'll find anywhere," he said.

They took it onto the snowy track in the road and Susan curled up on it while Jimmy pulled it home.

"Look what we've got, Grandfather Nicholas!" they cried as soon as they were indoors.

Grandfather Nicholas came out into the hall to inspect the new possession. He looked very pleased.

"So the old stamp has changed into a fine toboggan!" he said. "Well, well, what strange things do happen, to be sure!"

"The man soaked the stamp off so we have brought the envelope back," said Susan, handing it to him.

Grandfather Nicholas took the faded piece of paper and smoothed it out with his long, thin fingers. Then he opened the drawer of his desk, and put it carefully back in the little square box.

A Day With Mopsy

By Mabel Betsy Hill

26. Mopsy stepped on a stone, and over it went, and over went Mopsy, too!

"Oh!" cried Sally.

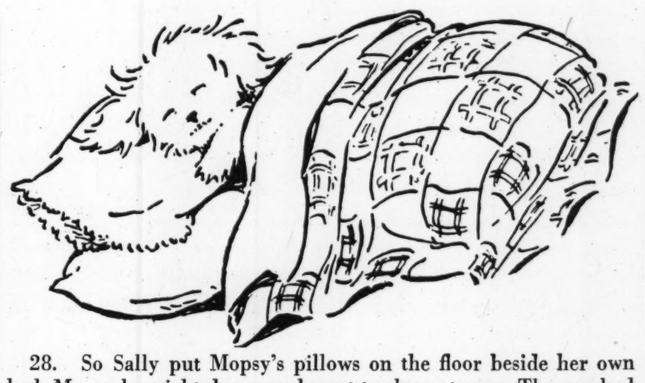
"She's all right," said Ted, "the water isn't deep. Come on, Mopsy."

So Mopsy climbed out. She shook herself, and she shook herself, then she rolled in the warm grass. She was nearly dry in no time at all. Then they all went home.

27. "Mother," said Sally, "Mopsy fell in the brook."

"Poor Mopsy," said Mother, "what a day!" But Mopsy smiled, and wagged her tail, as if to say, "I think it's been a fine day!" Then she said "Woof!" to Sally, and went to the stairs.

"Mopsy wants to go to bed," said Sally. "All right, come on, little Fuzzy-Wuzzy!"



28. So Sally put Mopsy's pillows on the floor beside her own bed. Mopsy lay right down, and went to sleep at once. The sun had just gone to bed, too, behind the green trees.

(THE END)

Sea Moss

Rose-colored edging
Spread along the sand,
Pink and white fringe
From another wonderland.

These are but remnants
Mermaids tossed away,
When cutting out curtains
Of lace yesterday.

MARGARET TEDFORD

The Difference

Out in the Park with their beautiful dolls
The little girls walk in the sun;
Their china babies have golden curls
And dear little teeth that are just like pearls—
But my baby brother can run!

And some of the dollies in shiny prams
Are taken out for a drive,
Their cheeks are pink and their eyes are blue,
They have coats and bonnets and coverlets too—
But my baby brother's alive!

ROSE FYLEMAN

Vulga and Other Starfish

By Carroll Lane Fenton
Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—5

When you look among rockweeds on a seashore, you find many odd creatures. Some are barnacles that eat with their legs; others are little crabs. You also find a starfish whose name is "vulgaris," which means "common." Suppose we make this long name short, and call her Vulga.

People say that Vulga is a starfish because she is shaped like a star and lives in the sea. Yet she really is not a fish at all. Real fish have long bodies with scales, fins, and tails that help them when they swim. Vulga's body is almost round, and she cannot swim an inch.

Vulga has five long parts called rays, or arms, that stick out from her round body. Her skin is tough and pink, though some of her cousins are green, purple or brown. No matter what color they are, their skins contain a great many spines and lumps that are almost as hard as stone. They make the starfish so stiff and prickly that few animals try to eat them. The spines and lumps are a kind of armor that keeps the star-shaped animals safe.

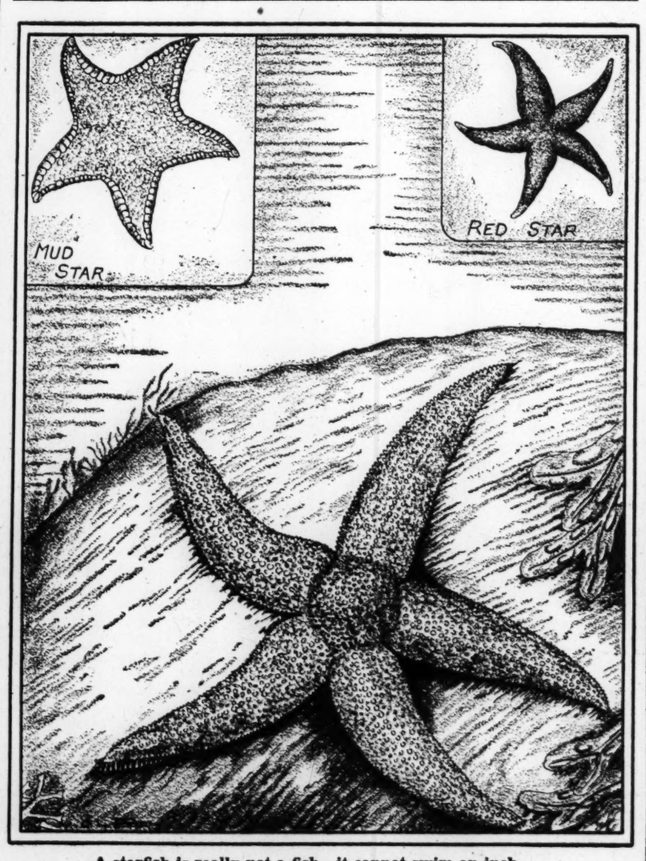
When Vulga wants to walk, she uses hundreds of little feet on the under side of her rays. These feet are tubes of soft flesh, and are less than one inch long. Every tube-foot ends in a sucker that will hold to shells or stone. Vulga reaches out with some tube-feet and pulls; then she lets go with others. By pulling and letting go many times, she goes from one place to another. When Vulga hurries she can travel a rod (16½ feet) in less than an hour!

How does she know where to go? The starfish has five red eyes, one at the tip of each arm. Her eyes do not really see, but they can tell light from dark. They guide Vulga as she crawls away from sunshine, to shady corners among the rockweeds. They help her find dark cracks where she likes to rest.

Vulga also feels her way when she crawls. She stretches out one long tube-foot on each arm, touching shells and rocks. When one of her feeler feet touches a big stone, she can crawl around it.

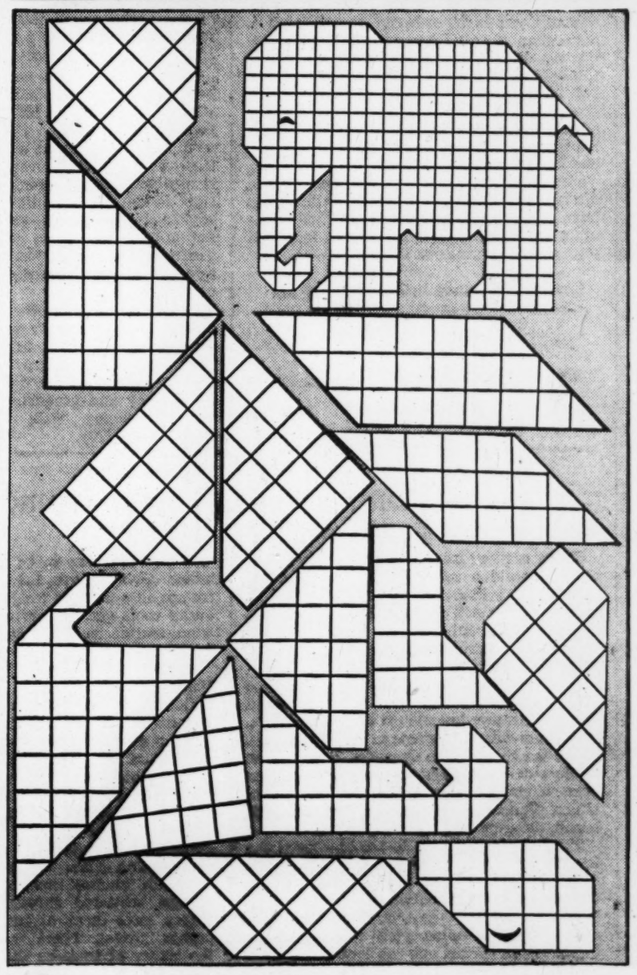
Vulga and her relatives live on the Atlantic coast. Boys and girls who go to the Pacific coast often see bright red starfish with short rays, and others which are purple. The purple starfish are several times as large as Vulga.

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about hermit crabs.)



A starfish is really not a fish—it cannot swim an inch.

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



IT'S FUN - INTERESTING - FASCINATING AND EDUCATIONAL! TRACE THE PIECES ONTO CARDBOARD, THEN CUT THEM OUT - IF - YOU ASSEMBLE THEM CORRECTLY THEY WILL FORM THE FIGURE ABOVE - WATCH FOR ANOTHER PUZZLEFUN - ALSO SOLUTIONS .

All About Prizes

By Peter White

Two such nice "thank you" letters came in the other day, that we want to share them with you all. Here is what Dale Rodebaugh, seven, of Leaburg, Oregon, wrote:

"Thank you for my book, 'The Twin Calves.' I know the calves must have spoiled the flower beds, because our dog used to and the calves are wilder. It was funny when the calves went upstairs in the house. I liked the way the story ended. Each boy shared in the prize and neither one lost entirely in the race, because each was driving the other's calf."

And this came from Carolyn Clark, seven, of Beverly Hills, California:

"Thank you for the book. I like it very much. I like all the poems. I have showed my book to all my friends. They say I have earned my book. They all think 'Alister and Co.' is a nice book."

A special prize to one of our very small readers (!) goes to Frank Shingle, four, of Newark, New Jersey. His prize is "Raspberry Patch," by Grace Paull, a lovely story with beautiful pictures in colors. Here is the letter which Frank's mother wrote down for him; he told her what to say:

Dear Peter White:

I am nearly five years old and my mother is writing this letter for me. I want to win a book. My mommy reads the stories to me.

I liked best the story of the gnome who liked to swing on picture frames. He upset all the pictures in the living room and the next morning they were all crooked. But Edith got up one night and saw the gnome and thought it was a rat. He did something no rat could do. He swung by one hand. Edith told him there was a bigger picture and much more fun to swing on. She carried the gnome on her shoulder. The gnome said, "No, don't help me," then he had fun on the Yard of Roses. Edith went to bed and heard that squeaking sound again and said, "The picture gnome is having a good time tonight."

This letter is to Peter White. This is best wishes from Frank Shingle. I go to school now.

Frank Shingle

The regular awards go to Richard Wegman, seven, of Millbury, Massachusetts; and Herbert Olfson, eight, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Richard's prize is "The Village that Learned to Read," by Elizabeth Kent Tarshis, a story of a little Mexican boy who did not want to go to school. Herbert's is "Quest in the Northland," by Elizabeth Yates, an adventure story of two children on an island about which we are hearing a lot just now—Iceland. Here is Richard's letter:

Dear Peter White:

The story I like best is "The Bears Go Berrying," by Henry Beston. I like blueberries very much, and every summer I pick them for my mother. Father Bear must like berries, for he ate so many of them. He was very brave to get in a car when he could not drive.

I like the stories on the page For Children very much. I wish that it was in every day, for it is so interesting.

I am putting "A Day With Mopsy," by Mabel Betsy Hill, in my scrapbook, and coloring the pictures.

Richard Wegman

We shall publish Herbert's letter next Monday.

We make Special Mention of several children who sent in very nice papers, and we hope they will write to us soon again and carry off prizes. They are: Dan Norford, seven, of Atlanta, Georgia; Annette Thiel, eight, of Hialeah, Florida; Susan Hoppe, eight, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Phyllis Burkey, eight, of Swanton, Ohio; and Patricia Burkey, nine, of Swanton, Ohio.

The Home Forum

The Shepherd of Delphi

HE WAS SITTING THERE, under a plane tree, like Agamemnon of old, except for his dusty shepherd's tunic and the tall crook-handled staff which he held in his hand, half-leaning it against his knee as he gazed out over the hillside, watching his quiet sheep.

By his full loose blouse which fell in pleats from the shoulders to a low waistline, by his pomponed slippers and the bright little cap which fell over his shoulders into a soft point, we knew that he was a shepherd from Arachova, just around the bend in the road. But the sheep might have been any Greek sheep, anywhere from Thebes to Kalamata, with their queer fat tails and broad backs.

* * *

I remember how one of us lured him gently into conversation, half in English, half in Greek, as we sank down beside him, near the dusty road. Gazing over the olive groves and distant hills leading back to Itéa, we felt we had slipped back many hundreds of years, into a past that was more real to us than ever before.

But to our shepherd friend, there was no past or future—only this lazy, hot, July afternoon, with the locusts piping in the olive trees, and the warm sun shining down on the purple thyme and yellow gorse that surrounded his grazing sheep. Slowly now he raised his staff, pointing to the steep cliffs of Mt. Kirphis across from us, beyond the valley at our feet where the River Pleistos flowed. This, he assured us, was too far to visit. "But," now his weather-beaten finger pointed up the road toward Arachova, "that was the town of the most beautiful girls in all Greece." Behind strong white teeth, a sly grin crept across his tanned face, as he readjusted his cap with a graceful motion of coquetry and gazed again at his slowly-moving sheep.

He might have been a god of ancient times, disguised as a shepherd, so perfectly did he fit into this old rocky hillslope of Phokis. The cicadas in the trees might have been the same chorus that piped to Philomelus, when he drove the conquered Locrians over the cliffs of the "Phaedriadae," which rose behind us, above Delphi. As we turned to look north, across the narrow road, we could see these cliffs, "The Gleaming Ones," shining in the afternoon sun on the slopes of Mt. Parnassus.

* * *

Parnassus—we were on hallowed ground—once sacred to Apollo and the Muses. How many a king and leader had come up this same dusty road to consult the Oracle! Oedipus, on his way to Thebes, Aeschylus, Pausanias—poet and philosopher had traveled here for the same mystic glimpse into the past and future. Now only a hillside of ruins, lonely and impressive, sleeps in the golden afternoon, and lizards lie sunning themselves on deserted stretches of rocks and fallen pillars. The modern inhabitants of Delphi were moved to Kastri, a town a few miles away, when the French Government bought up the site for the purpose of excavating. In the Museum, beyond the curve in the road where the Kastalian Springs leap down into the gorge below, there remain the few original relics of the glory of Delphi—the bronze charioteer, with his fiery eyes and sinewy arms, and four of the original Caryatides, moved from the Acropolis many centuries ago.

Below us, in the valley, we saw columns of smoke rising from distant villages. Beyond the Krisaean plain, which we had crossed, the day before, in a creaky old carriage, a forest fire still smoldered against the far horizon toward Corinth. Our driver had paused on a ridge, on the way up from Itéa, to let the horses get their wind. I remember how, while the waves of heat were radiating from the dusty road and surrounding fields, he had gaily plucked a bunch of thyme from the roadside, and decorated the horses' bridles, as he sang snatches of Greek songs.

There was the same spirit of timelessness and unhurried leisure about our new friend, the shepherd, who now led us slowly to the old rock-hewn chapel near the famous Kastalian Springs where once the priestess of Apollo had come to bathe. A tiny blue butterfly floated up from a thicket of yellow broom. Lazily, gracefully, he took his skyward way, as we cupped our hands and drank thirstily from the cool water.

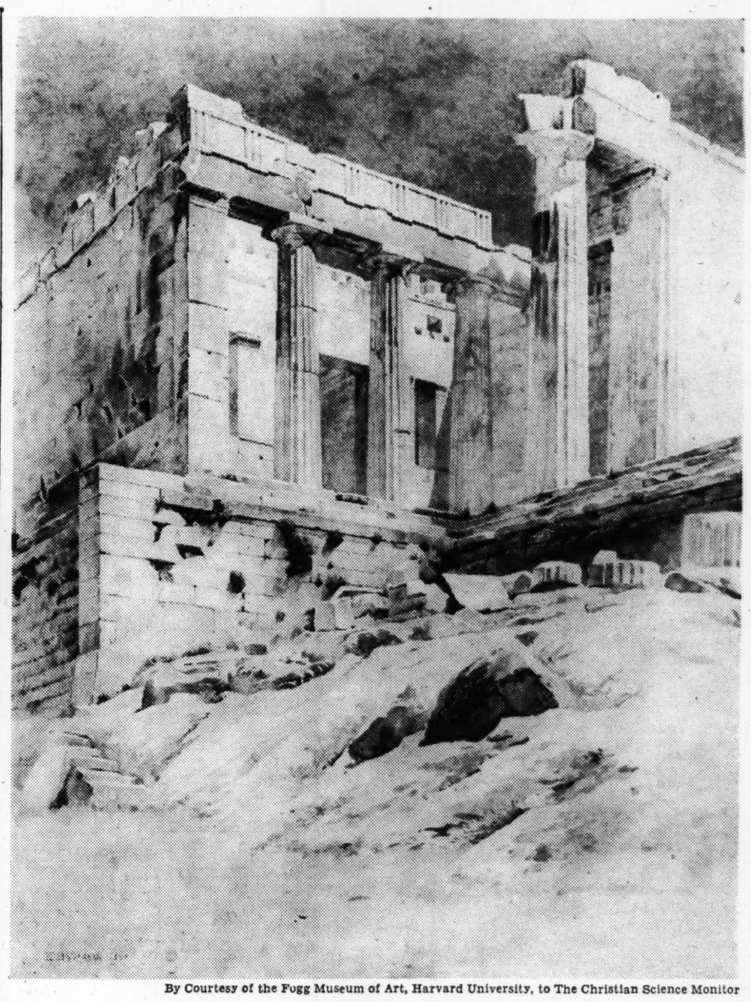
* * *

Before the sun set in a purple haze beyond the Gulf of Corinth, and we had to turn back to the inn for the hot dinner which Vasili was preparing for us, we had persuaded our shepherd to part with his olive wood crook, for fifteen drachmas. Rejoicing in his bargain, he called his flock together and, whistling gaily, started for home. As his cheerful song of farewell came to us around the bend in the road, we know that already he was planning how easily he could carve himself a new crook, tomorrow, from the olive tree in his own back yard.

That night, as we sat eating dinner in the courtyard of the inn, we carved "Delphi" on the cane, which had to be shortened by many inches to make it an easy traveling companion. But little did we think, as we sat carving those neat square Greek letters, that that same shepherd's crook would be going on many a trip with us, in the years to come, up Moosilauke, Chocorua, and other mountain slopes of New England.

But, for me, something deeper than the Greek letters of "Delphi" is carved on that staff. A memory of locusts singing in gray-green olive trees; of wooded mountain slopes where blue butterflies still float; of fallen fragments of chiseled stone that speak of golden ages long passed; but, too, of a spirit unconquerable and eternal, that shines from those "Gleaming Ones" into a future that shall survive, in its true essence of beauty and mystery.

KATHRYN H. HALL



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPYLAEA: *A Water Color by Harold Broadfield Warren*

HAROLD BROADFIELD WARREN was a professor at the Harvard School of Architecture, as well as a landscapist and illustrator. He made many water colors of the classical relics on the Acropolis.

The Propylaea was erected at the entrance of the Sacred Hill in Athens. It was a handsome portico of imposing design, harmonious with the other sacred structures on the Acropolis, and was built, after the completion of the Parthenon, by the Greek architect, Mnesicles. Made entirely of Pentelic marble, the part which is represented here was executed in the Doric style.

Room for Visitors

I HAD THREE CHAIRS in my house: one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society. When visitors came in larger and unexpected numbers, there was but the third chair for them all, but they generally economized the room by standing up. It is surprising how many great men and women a small house will contain. I have had twenty-five or thirty . . . at once under my roof, and yet we often parted without being aware that we had come very near to one another. Many of our houses, both public and private, with their almost innumerable apartments and their huge halls, appear to me extravagantly large for their inhabitants. . . .

My "best" room, however, my withdrawing room, always ready for company, on whose carpet the sun rarely fell, was the pine wood behind my house. Thither in summer days, when distinguished guests came, I took them, and a priceless domestic swept the floor and dusted the furniture and kept the things in order. If one guest came he sometimes partook of my frugal meal and it was no interruption to conversation to be stirring a hasty pudding, or watching the rising and maturing of a loaf of bread in the ashes, in the meanwhile. But if twenty came and sat in my house, there was nothing said about dinner, though there might be bread enough for two, more than if eating were a forsaken habit; but we naturally practiced abstinence; and this was never felt to be an offence against hospitality, but the most proper and considerate course. I could entertain thus a thousand as well as twenty. . . . So easy is it, though many housekeepers doubt it, to establish new and better customs in the place of the old. You need not rest your reputation on the dinners you give. . . . I should be proud to have for the motto of my cabin those lines of Spenser which one of my visitors inscribed on a yellow walnut leaf for a card:—

"Arrived there, the little house they fill,
Ne looke for entertainment where none was;
Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;
The noblest mind the best contentment has."

—From "Walden," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

Certain Durable Works Of the Egyptians

EGYPT, WHO aspired to render her institutions immortal, and who bears the indelible impress of all the arts, will long oppose the severe and even excessive gravity of the most ancient models to the mobility and inconstancy natural to the human mind. In fact, the people the most anxious to produce durable works inhabited the country the most suited in the world to preserve them. These monuments were constructed several centuries before the foundation of the cities of Greece. They saw the grandeur of Tyre, Carthage, and Athens rise and fall. They bore already the name of the Egyptian antiquities in the time of Plato, and our successors will still admire them at a time when in all other parts of the globe there will remain no vestige of the buildings which now exist.

But the long continuance of these monuments is not only due to the properties of the climate; it results, above all, from the efforts of those who raised them: for the ruins of the Roman buildings on the banks of the Nile can hardly be discovered.

The early Egyptians only acknowledged as beautiful and truly worthy of attention that which is durable and hallowed by the sentiment of public utility. . . . They considered as in some sort eternal whatever belonged to their religion and government; they were strengthened in this opinion by the continual sight of the great public monuments, which remained always the same, and which did not appear subject to the action of time. Their legislators had judged that this moral impression would contribute to the stability of their empire. . . .

It will make us see that solid and durable objects have a majesty which is peculiar to them, and that, if the ingenious elegance of form contributes to perfection, the idea of the truly beautiful necessarily includes those of stability and grandeur.—BARON FOURIER, in "Half-Hours With the Best French Authors." (1876).

This Afternoon the Sea

Gulls scream along the red granite jetty,
Black and white chips against its jagged sides:
This afternoon the sea is not speaking
Except in preoccupied tones and gurgling
A little when it rolls into a rock-pocket
Or withdraws. The sun is everywhere, glassy
And bright, gilding with firm broad strokes
The whole seaside, the harsh jetty, the gulls,
The patient fishermen, the hushed forgotten
wreck:
And sea covets, seizes, and covers with green
Both rock and wreck, obscures with sea-
patina
And reclaims with ranging, lengthy fingers
All that might escape to air or sunlight.
From a long way off, two small blue boats,
As unconcerned and blithe as children's toys,
Are streaking a graceful curve along the shore.

CHARLES HUDEBURG

A Long Day on Puget Sound

THEIR PLAN OF CRUISE had been settled one evening amid a confusion of charts in the Philosopher's library. The course was to be laid up Saratoga Passage through Deception Pass into the San Juan archipelago, then across the International Boundary at least as far as the Pender Islands. . . .

A west wind was blowing as they came into Saratoga Passage. The grain fields of Whidby were yellow almost down to the sea. The white-furrowed dome of Mt. Baker rose above the roofs of the Cascades. Standing on the fore-deck, the Philosopher pointed out the open lands set with the little oak groves which Vancouver, when he first saw the island, described as English countryside. . . .

They now picked up to the starboard the La Conner Flats and the mouths of the Skagit. Farmhouses on the mainland showed through the notch between Ika and Goat Islands. Aboard a vessel, one would scarcely have suspected what rich hinterland lay there, for, in spring, one can look down from the highline road between Mount Vernon and Anacortes and see men and teams no bigger than flies seeding the black soil of the Beaver Marshes. And in autumn the fields are dotted with thousands of oat sheaves. . . .

One passes those strange congregations of piling inshore known as fishtraps, and sometimes a logboom in the tow of its little tug. The logs are sure to be spotted with gulls which always have the look of so many tramps on a through freight. Cormorants and dusky coots and sea-parrots fly up on every hand, and flocks of Indian ducks which take to the water like seals.

At the head of nearly every bay and fjord one sees low fields, a cluster of white buildings, a schoolhouse, a church-spire, a warehouse with gulls on the roof. Bare shores have over them the beautiful softness of sere grass, as though some pale sea had broken there and the yellow foam were wasting back down the rocks. . . .

At the close of the long afternoon they made the little cove of South Pender in British territory and cast anchor under grey overhanging cliffs. The opposite shore was set with clumpy madronas whose glossy foliage, scattered through with yellowing leaves, gave them, at sunset, the beauty of orange groves. There was no sound save the clatter of goats on the rocks above. One never feels so much the adventurer as when one comes at evening into such little harbors, beyond civilization—the quieting engine or furling sail, the startling of wild-fowl, the slow swing of the vessel, the splash of the lead, and, when one had dropped anchor, the pouring silence and mystery of the forest.—ROBERT WALKINSHAW, in "On Puget Sound." (New York: Putnam.)

The Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT MULTITUDES of people today are the victims of injustice and oppression, subjected to untold hardship, privation, and suffering, facing danger and destruction such as the world has never known. Material knowledge has not been able to forestall the desolation of these times, and mankind has been slow indeed to follow the great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who presented the true way of life, wherein humanity may find comfort, home, healing, loving-kindness, peace, and rest.

The Master said (John 14:15, 16, 18): "If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever. . . . I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you." In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, referring to Jesus' promise, writes (p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."

On page 110 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written concerning this revelation of absolute spiritual truth: "In following these leadings of scientific revelation, the Bible was my only textbook. The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated. No human pen nor tongue taught me the Science contained in this book, SCIENCE AND HEALTH; and neither tongue nor pen can overthrow it."

Through reading Science and Health with an honest, humble desire to receive Christ, Truth, multitudes have been healed of sickness and sin, and have gained a better basis of thinking, a brighter outlook, a higher and more righteous standard of living; and these results have led them to study the Bible, particularly the words and works of Jesus, with a new interest in obeying his commandments and practicing what he taught and lived. This is as Jesus foretold, for, in speaking of the Comforter which was to come, he said (John 16:13, 14): "When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth. . . . He shall glorify me."

On page 127 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states, "There is no physical science, inasmuch as all truth proceeds from the divine Mind." And she adds: "Science is an emanation of divine Mind, and is alone able to interpret God aright. It has a spiritual, and not a material origin. It is a divine utterance,—the Comforter which leadeth into all truth." Christian Science, rightly understood and lived, releases men from the bondage of the physical senses, mental deformities, cruelties, and injustices, which testify of evil. It awakens them from false views of life and love as material, with all the resultant mistakes and selfishness, and enables them to see real existence as spiritual, thereby gaining the true sense of peace, security, and happiness, which transcends all material thinking. Such effects prove that this teaching is indeed the Comforter.

A student of Christian Science was afflicted with a goiter, which appeared to be rapidly increasing in size. Realizing that the truth about man and the universe is discerned through spiritual sense, she turned to Christian Science with more faithfulness and consecration, more love for all mankind, more gratitude to God, who made all things good, who made man perfect, in His image and likeness. She declared with the comforting assurance and confidence of spiritual understanding which Christian Science brings, that there is no disease because man is the expression of divine Love. As she held to this clear consciousness of Truth, the disease disappeared, and it has never returned. The power of the Christ, Truth, is always available to heal any error that presents itself to thought; for wrong conditions are always the result of accepting as real the suggestions of the carnal mind, which Christ, Truth, destroys.

In his letter to the Romans, Paul asks and answers the following question (Romans 8:35, 37): "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? . . . Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerers through him that loved us."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Return to New England

It's been a long time since I've seen
a slope of mustard where a farmer
made up his mind to give a field
the summer off and weeds a chance.

It may be that the happenstance
of being born where green's not green
unless it has a touch of gold,
and gold's scarce gold without the green,

had made my eyes expect the one
color of the other. Sun
on foreign weeds could never yield
the proper yellow, nor an alien

spring, however young and cold,
manage what it was I wanted
of wild grass coming up for air.
Every so often I wondered why

I kept on finding a lack in sky
and kept being haunted by wind
turned warmer.
It's been a long time since I've seen
actual gold with actual green.

FRANCES FROST

Ο ΠΑΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μεγάλα πλήθη λαοῦ σήμερον εἶναι θύματα ἀδικίας καὶ τυραννίας, ὑποκείμενα εἰς ἀνεκδιήγητον ταλαιπωρίαν, στέρησιν, καὶ κακοπάθειαν, ἀντιμετωπίζοντα κίνδυνον καὶ καταστροφὴν οἵαν ὁ κόσμος δὲν ἐγνώρισε ποτέ. Ἡ ὑλικὴ γνῶσις δὲν εὑρέθη ἱκανὴ νὰ προλάβῃ τὴν κατερήμωσιν τῶν καιρῶν τούτων, καὶ ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ὑπῆρξε βραδεῖα, πράγματι, νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὸν μέγαν Ὁδηγόν, Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν, ὅστις παρουσίασε τὸν ἀληθῆ τρόπον τῆς ζωῆς, ὅπου ἡ ἀνθρωπότης δύναται νὰ εὕρῃ παρηγορίαν, κατοικίαν, θεραπείαν, καλοκαγαθίαν, εἰρήνην, καὶ ἀνάπαυσιν.

Ὁ Διδάσκαλος εἶπεν (Ἰωάν. 14:15, 16, 18): "Ἐὰν ἀγαπᾶτέ με, τὰς ἐντολὰς τὰς ἐμὰς τηρήσατε. Καὶ ἐγὼ ἐρωτήσω τὸν Πατέρα, καὶ ἄλλον Παράκλητον δώσει ὑμῖν, ἵνα μένῃ μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. . . . Οὐκ ἀφήσω ὑμᾶς ὀρφανούς· ἔρχομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς." Εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, γράφει (σ. 55), "Ὁ Παράκλητος οὗτος ἐννοῶ ὅτι εἶναι ἡ Θεία Ἐπιστήμη."

Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 110 τοῦ Science and Health, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψῃ περὶ τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως ταύτης τῆς ἀπολύτου πνευματικῆς ἀληθείας· "Ἐν τῇ ἀκολουθίᾳ τῶν ὁδηγιῶν τούτων τῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς ἀποκαλύψεως, ἡ Βίβλος ἦτο τὸ μόνον μου ἐγχειρίδιον. Αἱ Γραφαὶ ἐφωτίσθησαν· τὸ λογικὸν καὶ ἡ ἀποκάλυψις συνδιηλλάχθησαν, καὶ κατόπιν ἡ ἀλήθεια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀπεδείχθη. Οὔτε ἀνθρωπίνη γραφὶς οὔτε γλῶσσα μὲ ἐδίδαξε τὴν Ἐπιστήμην ἥτις ἐμπεριέχεται ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ, SCIENCE AND HEALTH· καὶ οὔτε γλῶσσα οὔτε γραφὶς δύναται νὰ τὴν ἀνατρέψῃ."

Διὰ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως τοῦ Science and Health μὲ μίαν εἰλικρινῆ, ταπεινὴν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ λάβουν τὸν Χριστόν, τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, πλήθη ἐθεραπεύθησαν ἀπὸ ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἁμαρτίαν, καὶ ἀπέκτησαν μίαν καλλιτέραν βάσιν σκέψεως, μίαν φωτεινοτέραν ἄποψιν, ἕνα ἀνώτερον καὶ δικαιότερον κανόνα ζωῆς· καὶ τὰ ἀποτελέσματα αὐτὰ τοὺς ὡδήγησαν νὰ μελετήσουν τὴν Βίβλον, καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως τὰ λόγια καὶ ἔργα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, μὲ ἕνα νέον ἐνδιαφέρον εἰς τὸ νὰ ὑπακούουν τὰς ἐντολάς του καὶ νὰ ἀσκοῦν ὅτι οὗτος ἐδίδαξε καὶ διεβίωσεν. Αὐτὸ εἶναι καθὼς προεῖπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, διότι, ὁμιλῶν περὶ τοῦ Παρακλήτου ὅστις ἔμελλε νὰ ἔλθῃ, εἶπεν (Ἰωάν. 16:13, 14)· "Ὅταν δὲ ἔλθῃ ἐκεῖνος, τὸ Πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας, ὁδηγήσει ὑμᾶς εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν. . . . Ἐκεῖνος ἐμὲ δοξάσει."

Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 127 τοῦ Science and Health ἡ Mrs. Eddy δηλοῖ, "Δὲν ὑπάρχει φυσικὴ ἐπιστήμη, ἐπειδὴ ὅλη ἡ ἀλήθεια προβαίνει ἐκ τοῦ θείου Νοός." Καὶ προσθέτει· "Ἡ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι ἐκπόρευσις ἐκ τοῦ θείου Νοός, καὶ μόνον αὐτὴ εἶναι ἱκανὴ νὰ ἑρμηνεύσῃ τὸν Θεὸν ὀρθῶς. Ἔχει πνευματικὴν, καὶ ὄχι ὑλικὴν ἀρχήν. Εἶναι θεία ἔκφρασις, —ὁ Παράκλητος ὅστις ὁδηγεῖ εἰς ὅλην τὴν ἀλήθειαν." Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐννοουμένη καὶ βιουμένη ὀρθῶς, ἀπαλλάττει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπὸ τὴν δουλείαν τῶν φυσικῶν αἰσθήσεων, ἀπὸ τὰς διανοητικὰς δυσμορφίας, τὰς σκληρότητας, καὶ τὰς ἀδικίας, αἵτινες μαρτυροῦν περὶ τοῦ κακοῦ. Τοὺς ἐξυπνᾷ ἀπὸ τὰς ψευδεῖς ἀπόψεις τῆς ζωῆς καὶ ἀγάπης ὡς ὑλικάς, μὲ ὅλα τὰ λάθη καὶ τὴν φιλαυτίαν ποὺ ἐπακολουθοῦν, καὶ τοὺς βοηθεῖ νὰ ἴδουν τὴν πραγματικὴν ὕπαρξιν ὡς πνευματικήν, ἀποκτῶντες οὕτω τὴν ἀληθῆ αἴσθησιν τῆς εἰρήνης, τῆς ἀσφαλείας, καὶ τῆς εὐτυχίας, ἥτις ὑπερβαίνει πᾶσαν ὑλικὴν σκέψιν. Τοιαῦτα ἀποτελέσματα ἀποδεικνύουν ὅτι ἡ διδασκαλία αὕτη εἶναι πράγματι ὁ Παράκλητος.

Μία μελετήτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶχε προσβληθῇ ἀπὸ γελῶνι, ὅπερ ἐφαίνετο νὰ μεγαλώνῃ τάχιστα. Συναισθανομένη ὅτι ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος διακρίνεται διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἐστράφη εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην μὲ περισσοτέραν πίστιν καὶ ἀφοσίωσιν, μὲ περισσοτέραν ἀγάπην δι' ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, μὲ περισσοτέραν εὐγνωμοσύνην πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, ὅστις ἔκαμε τὰ πάντα καλά, ὅστις ἔπλασε τὸν ἄνθρωπον τέλειον, κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν Αὐτοῦ. Ἐδήλωσε μὲ τὴν παρηγορητικὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πεποίθησιν τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως τὴν ὁποίαν φέρει ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀσθένεια διότι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἔκφρασις τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Καθὼς ἐκράτει τὴν καθαρὰν ταύτην συναίσθησιν τῆς Ἀληθείας, ἡ ἀσθένεια ἐξηφανίσθη, καὶ δὲν ἐπέστρεψε ποτέ. Ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς Ἀληθείας, εἶναι πάντοτε προσιτὴ νὰ θεραπεύσῃ πᾶσαν πλάνην ἥτις παρουσιάζει ἑαυτὴν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν· διότι αἱ ἐσφαλμέναι καταστάσεις εἶναι πάντοτε τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς παραδοχῆς ὡς πραγματικῶν τῶν ὑποβολῶν τοῦ σαρκικοῦ νοός, τὰς ὁποίας ὁ Χριστός, ἡ Ἀλήθεια, καταστρέφει.

Εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολήν του πρὸς τοὺς Ρωμαίους, ὁ Παῦλος ἐρωτᾷ καὶ ἀπαντᾷ εἰς τὴν ἑξῆς ἐρώτησιν (Ρωμ. 8:35, 37). "Τίς ἡμᾶς χωρίσει ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγάπης τοῦ Χριστοῦ; θλῖψις, ἢ στενοχωρία, ἢ διωγμός, ἢ λιμός, ἢ γυμνότης, ἢ κίνδυνος, ἢ μάχαιρα; . . . Ἀλλ' ἐν τούτοις πᾶσιν ὑπερνικῶμεν διὰ τοῦ ἀγαπήσαντος ἡμᾶς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

"In Flanders Fields the Poppies Blow" . . . . . By Joseph G. Harrison

A question has arisen with increasing frequency during the past few months, which is causing real concern both to the Administration and to many others anxious that nothing should arise to hinder American aid to Great Britain. It is the question of whether the British will need another A. E. F. to win the war.

Acutely aware of the explosiveness of the problem so far as the majority of Americans go, the Administration insistently has repeated that the President's pledge that no American boys will be sent into foreign wars stands. Nevertheless the question will not down either here or abroad.

Since it threatens to be a major issue in the not too distant future, a realistic approach to the European conflict demands that it be given the study it deserves. So far, nobody is in a position to give a final and categorical answer. Neither here nor in Britain is there unanimity that Britain must have American man power to beat Germany or, on the other hand, that an overflowing flood of American equipment in the hands of Britons and their allies will do the trick.

Churchill Speech Cited

In one of his speeches to the British and American peoples, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said: "Give us the tools and we'll do the job." This quotation was repeated only last week by Stephen T. Early, the President's Press Secretary, when asked of reports that Britain needed American men.

Against this, however, we can set the apparently authoritative report that two of Britain's leading military strategists have declared that only the combined strength of the British and American armies can defeat Germany decisively. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell and Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, the past and present commanders of Britain's Near Eastern Army, are quoted as holding that an A. E. F. is indispensable.

On top of this is the dispatch from London telling of the frank statement in the Daily Herald that "America's coming into the war is a possibility so we have to prepare for it," and that "we should be exceedingly silly if we were not preparing for possibilities."

But, after all, the main consideration is not what London hopes will happen but what Washington believes is necessary. It is quite natural that Britain, with its back to the wall, should want a powerful friend at its side, gun in hand.

What, however, does Washington think? Does the White House believe that "tools" are enough? Does the War Department hold that Germany, undefeated on the continent, can be beaten by Britain through air attacks and the blockade? Does the Navy Department feel that the German counter-blockade of the British Isles can be overcome?

It is the answer to these questions which will determine whether only an A. E. F. can beat Hitlerism. Today it is doubtful if anyone, even President Roosevelt or Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, knows the answer. Perhaps the outcome of the Russo-German struggle will provide it.

Many ranking officers at the War Department are of the opinion that Germany will be beaten only when its Army is smashed and that Britain alone will be in no position to do this within the foreseeable future. Another group is equally sure that a growing destruction of German cities, transportation facilities, factories, and food stocks through heavier and heavier bombing attacks can break German morale and cause economic chaos.

This latter group is supported by many high naval officials who believe that full use of the American Fleet could so tighten the blockade and destroy German surface and undersea raiders as to make an A. E. F. unnecessary.

Important Developments

At present, two important developments stand out. During the past week the American people learned that, for the first time since the war began, American armed forces have been sent into the war zone to stay and to fight if attacked. At the same time the War Department has asked that Congress remove the prohibition against sending selectees and national guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere.

In the Iceland affair the United States has, in the judgment of many, directly challenged Germany. In the War Department's proposal, made in the light of General Marshall's warning that this country was in far graver danger than most Americans realized, the United States would open the way for an A. E. F., if necessary.

If the German Army is stopped in Russia, the necessity for an A. E. F. might very well never arise. But if Russia is conquered in such a manner as to leave the German Army still powerful and unbroken, then who is in a position to say that, if the American people are firm in their determination to stop Hitlerism, American troops may not have to fight again on the continent of Europe? It is a question which may have to be faced some day. It is a question which is worth careful thought today.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Please, Father Time! . . . . . By Ralph W. Cessna

What time is it? Well, that depends. It depends not only on which of the four time zones of the United States you happen to be in at the moment, but also on whether you happen to be in a community which goes by daylight saving time, which in turn means that it depends on what season of the year it happens to be.

It is possible, for instance, to travel a distance of less than 200 miles here in this Chicago area and, upon asking that question at the right places, get three different answers. And the answers would differ in such a way that you might wonder if you had been traveling in a circle. That is, the time would jump back and forth from Eastern Standard to Eastern Daylight, to Central Standard, to Central Daylight, and back to Central Standard. Then you might go back over that same route at a later date and find things all changed around again. Michigan is in the Eastern Time Zone. Yet some communities over that way change to daylight time in the summer. Illinois is in the Central Zone, but some communities use daylight time in the summer. Central Daylight is the same as Eastern Standard. But it seems that the more you talk about it the more confused it becomes.

The fact of the matter is that there's a movement afoot to bring some order out of this chaos. And it has nothing to do with Mr. Ickes' suggestion of putting the whole Nation on daylight time. That's simply a matter of setting all clocks back an hour from where they were for the summer period, in order to conserve light for defense production. That would eliminate some of the confusion, of course, but it wouldn't touch the matter of the four time zones and their peculiar boundaries.

Railroads Had Zones Fixed

Originally the time zones were laid out by the geographers, or whoever determines such things, on the basis of the lines of longitude as they in turn are determined by the position of the zero line at Greenwich, Eng. That actually divides the United States into five time zones. But then in 1884, the railroads, the only element much concerned with such a problem as far as the public was concerned, had the zones fixed, as they are today, with some minor exceptions. One line runs roughly up through western Florida, along the Alabama-Georgia line and thence still very roughly up more or less northward so as to include most of Kentucky and Tennessee in the Central Zone, but Ohio and Michigan with the rest of the Eastern states in the Eastern Time Zone. The Central Zone is bounded by this line on the east, and on the west by a line running very roughly northward along the New Mexico-Texas boundary, right up through the middles of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Then we have the Mountain Time Zone extending over to a wavering line running north from the Arizona-California line. Everything west of that is in the Pacific Zone.

The trouble has been not only that these lines pay no attention for the most part to State boundaries, but overlook also the matter of true or sun time, as determined by Greenwich.

Though this matter has been discussed, and probably urged from various sources for years, the initiative is now taken, peculiarly enough, by the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn. They propose three time zones, with the dividing lines conforming as closely as possible to sun time, and to State borders.

They suggest that the line dividing Eastern and Central Zones run roughly north along the Louisiana, Mississippi border, and thence following, except in the extreme north, the Mississippi River. The line dividing the central and Pacific Zones would run north along the Arizona-New Mexico border, following the other State borders closely, except that it would cut through Montana.

Other Communities Favor Plan

This would put Chicago and New York on the same time, would put the so-called Deep South substantially in one zone, and the so-called Southwest in one zone. In other words, the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce people plead, it would more closely integrate socially and economically allied sections. They point out, logically enough, that faster transportation and communication, and greater interrelationships between the various parts of the country today, make fewer time separations desirable. And as long as there is uniformity they don't see that the railroads should object to such a change.

What might happen in the matter of Daylight Saving Time on the top of this isn't known, of course, but it seems likely that in case of such a sweeping change there would also be worked out a measure of uniformity in this seasonal time schedule also, so that at no time would the hands on clocks throughout the Nation tell more than three different stories.

The Chattanooga Chamber has queried some 3,000 other communities and says their replies indicate generally a sympathetic feeling about the idea. In the end, of course, it will be a matter not for local communities, or even for the Interstate Commerce Commission, but for Congress to work out.

To Change the Subject:

New History For Downing Street . . . . . By Margaret Williamson

One has seen pictures of that august Cabinet room at No. 10 Downing Street. One has probably assembled impressions of the momentous deeds which are done there, the endless discussions which may affect the future of the world.

Look around the corner from Whitehall into that short street, ending so abruptly at the edge of St. James's Park. All gray and smoke-stained and a little forbidding seems the exterior of that famous house. There is, however, a wide and hospitable door approached between iron rails and by way of a characteristic Georgian foot-scraper at the threshold.

All the grayness and formality vanish in a trice whenever that door opens to let someone out or someone else in. For these are men of courage and steadfastness; they cherish ideals and will make sacrifices to preserve them. Perhaps it will be a distinguished visitor from the United States who emerges, someone like Mr. Willkie; perhaps a member of the Cabinet, brisk and purposeful, swinging in one hand a dispatch box and in the other a stick; perhaps it will be Mrs. Churchill, laughing with her new friend, Mrs. Winant; possibly it will be the Prime Minister himself, virile and alert for whatever may await him. No matter who it is, the old house has taken on color and action and warmth. Instinctively one's hand is waved or one's hat lifted. One knows that whatever goes forward inside that portal is of importance beyond the imagining.

And yet, one day quite lately, something happened there which was different—this time a slight gesture compounded of grace and felicity and gratitude. Who is there to say that it was less important than the rest of the day's tense activities? For a certain yellowed manuscript was presented in that Cabinet room to the Prime Minister—a poem contained in a letter which Arthur Hugh Clough, its author, had written to another poet, William Allingham. And the name of the poem is "Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth," written from Rome almost one hundred years ago.

Recently this manuscript was bought at an auction by John Carter, manager of the London office of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. At the request of Charles Scribner himself, President of the American firm of publishers, Mr. Carter went to Downing Street to make the presentation. It must have been a moving moment for Mr. Churchill. For, while others have perceived the extraordinary application which this poem has for the world in its present crisis, it remained for the Prime Minister to include the recital of it in a radiocast which he gave last April 27, thus blessing the whole listening world. In case anyone has forgotten, here is the poem which has lately made new history in storied Downing Street:

Say not the struggle nought availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been things remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Came silent, flooding in, the main,

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

U. S. Discovers Iceland—Is Pleasantly Surprised

It isn't a land of ice and snow, but one of friendly living and rare beauty.

By Maurine Robb Merrick
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

America was discovered by an Icelander in the year 1,000, according to some historians; but it was only this week, when headlines announced "Iceland Occupied by U. S.," that most Americans discovered Iceland.

Iceland has been little more than a word to the average person. A word, moreover, giving an erroneous impression of a small island, icebound the major portion of the year, whose inhabitants, like Eskimos, wore furs this year 'round and lived in igloos. Even the Canadian soldiers who arrived there last year evidently expected to be landed on a glacier and carried blankets by the dozens, ear muffs, and helmets to protect themselves against the below-zero temperature.

Nor is this strange, for Iceland, lying across the threshold of the Arctic, 300 miles north of Labrador and nearly twice as far north of Scotland and Denmark, suggests both by its name and geographical position a land of ice and intense cold.

Pleasant Surprise

The contrary is true. One's first visit to Iceland is a series of pleasant surprises. The chief port, Reykjavik, is open 12 months of the year, thanks to the Gulf Stream, which, half-encircling the island, has given it a climate comparable to Maine or Manitoba. The average mean temperature is 40 degrees Fahrenheit—it seldom drops below freezing. The chief difficulty one experiences is in becoming accustomed to going to bed before dark in the summer and getting up before daybreak in the winter! For 20 hours of daylight in the summer is succeeded by 20 hours of darkness in the winter.

It is usually at the Westmann Islands that the coast of Iceland first becomes visible. These islands belong to Iceland, and more fishing and bird hunting goes on here than in the home island, but it is a desolate spot. Dense clouds enshroud the top of the Westmann rocks.

Shortly after the boat leaves this gloomy but active landing, Reykjavik appears. Barren rocks, pointed like cathedral spires, rise straight from the water. The mainland, jutting out in the form of a boot at Reykjanes, the most southwesterly point in Iceland, has piled up at its sole several tiny island rocks, called "Fuglaskar," the home of the great auk, a species of bird life supposed to be extinct.

From the imposing entrance into Faxaflói, the broad, 50-mile bay in which the harbor of Reykjavik lies, a chain of 100 mountains running from north to south presents a background of rugged beauty. Glittering ice outlines their summits, except for certain peaked, purple crags where the snow can never find a resting place. Rising from the sea to the north of the fjord is the volcano Snaefell-Jokull, like a silver pyramid with a cleft toothed top.

In Times of Peace

In normal times the shores of the island are lined with eider ducks, fishing boats lie at anchor, and beyond are the low, square dusky buildings of the city's wharves. As the boat creeps near the shore there is a suggestion of Scotland in the heather tints on the hills beyond. But the atmosphere is more intense. The light is more vivid. The hills are steeper, more gaunt. Color, first and last, is the most amazingly beautiful distinction in Iceland's scenic offerings. Sharp purples dye one mountain, leaning against another which the sun has outlined in burnished gold. The snow at times seems to have caught fire at the mountain top and to be sending tongues of flame into a sky stroked with deepest azure.

Once having landed at Reykjavik, the scene becomes similar to that in any small modern city in America. Only one thing is lacking—a railroad station, for there are no railroads in Iceland. There are, however, plenty of automobiles waiting to carry passengers from the boats to the hotels, which are clean, modern and well staffed with efficient, quiet, English speaking attendants.

The streets in the business and residential sections are well paved, and the houses, especially those fringing the clear lake lying quiet and peaceful in the center of the city, are almost palatial. They are constructed for the most part of painted wood, on the same square plan as their mean neighbors near the wharves, but with towers and gables resembling the prows of Viking ships. Except for these odd towers, they might be called Colonial in design. Their interiors are also reminiscent of the old-time houses of New England. Suggestive, too, of the early days in Pennsylvania are the Franklin stoves disgracing many of the parlors.

The problem of fuel is one of Iceland's greatest. All coal is imported. Yet there is no wood either, since Iceland has practically no trees except a few birch "forests" where the trees are young saplings and a few mountain ash under 20 feet high. An ash in Akureyri which attained a height of 28 feet was proudly displayed to the British soldiers as one of the wonders of the country.

But there is peat, and just on the edge of Reykjavik's skirts lies a peat pit owned by the city, where at any hour of the day energetic Icelandic men, women and children are to be seen busily engaged in digging and loading peat. They pay a small price for this privilege and at the numerous peat pits round about Iceland the same system is employed. During the winter the cakes of peat, after being dried, are stored in long low buildings, accessible to the communities they will keep warm.

Power Development

In the past year or so, a way has been opened whereby eventually all houses in Iceland will have heat at the touch of a button. Hydroelectric power has already been so far developed that houses are lighted with electricity. Farmers miles from town have their own motors attached to their own private waterfalls and it remains only for a few more pennies to be accumulated for entire communities to be heated with electricity.

An extensive power plant has been built in Reykjavik and public buildings and streets are well lighted. Another plant has been completed at Akureyri, the second largest town. To such projects the Icelandic Government gives every possible financial support, but the Government has few sources of revenue and consequently the Nation's tremendous reserves of water power lie for the most part dormant.

It is this vast quantity of undeveloped power which is the chief argument of Iceland's Government officials and merchants when attempting to interest outside capital in the establishment of manufacturing on the island.

Fishing Is Chief Industry

As yet, however, they have not succeeded. There are no factories in the whole of Iceland, unless one calls the codfish plant in Reyjavik a factory, or the herring fisheries along the coast, factories. The work, however, is all done by hand, most of the employees being women. The men do the preliminary labor, catching the fish at sea.

Fishing is the chief, almost the only industry of Iceland. The businessmen in Reykjavik are those who export fish in large quantities, and import coal. Most of the merchants had branch offices in Hull, Leith, Copenhagen and Bergen, with which foreign cities they transacted most of their business.

Spain used to be Iceland's chief market for cod, and most of the herring catch was loaded in barrels and sent to Sweden and Norway. Denmark, and Germany, too, bought Iceland's meat, fish, eider down, and wool. Now, of course, the blockade has destroyed these markets. But Britain has stepped in to help Iceland meet this economic crisis. Fish and meat are being purchased and shipped to England.

The British troops quartered in Iceland have spent thousands of dollars in purchasing goods from local merchants. The economic slack has been taken up. Everything is finding a market, except the eider down, and if ever an American sailor billeted in Iceland discovers the joy of Icelandic eider-downs, he will never want to get up in the morning. And the last economic problem in Iceland today will be solved.

National Geographic; Wide World; Burton Holmes for Ewing Galloway

Iceland: A Land of Contrasts

Above: This map of Iceland, prepared by the National Geographic Society, shows its farms and forests, its main roads, and glaciers. Lower left: Peat is plentiful in Iceland and one may have it for the digging. Lower right: This air view of the harbor of Akureyri, second largest city on Iceland, was taken from a United States Navy Patrol plane a few days before the United States occupied Iceland.

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National Geographic

Courtesy and Culture

The American troops will probably be astounded at both the Icelander's courtesy and at his culture. When Icelander meets Icelander in the street, both men raise their hats and bow deeply in the fashion of an American meeting the white-haired mother of his latest debutant friend on Park Avenue. Smiles play on the faces of these men as they converse with one another, probably discussing the latest acquisition of the Metropolitan Art Museum, the newest book by their favorite English author, or a poem recently published.

For every inhabitant of Iceland is a lover of poetry.

And it is hardly exaggerating to say every man is a poet. Perhaps it is not unusual in a country where illiteracy is unknown, to find "best sellers" to be huge tomes of poetry. These volumes will go through first, second and third editions, and cost twice what a popular novel in this country would cost. Probably this is the result of the early days in Iceland, when a teacher, or the father in the little farmhouses scattered throughout the country would, during the long dark winter months, read aloud hour after hour from the sagas, requiring that the young members of the household memorize long stanzas, repeat them with care and accuracy, and then extemporize in poetry themselves.

World Travelers

The Icelander in Reykjavik will be able to tell the American sailor, much to his astonishment, what he thinks of the latest plays being shown on Broadway, he will probably try to discover why "yellow journalism" and penny trash sells in America, he will announce that he prefers Dickens and Kipling to any recent writers; he will speak in English, French, German, even Italian, if the American asks him to do so, and he will probably be familiar with the countries whose language he speaks. For the Icelander is a traveled gentleman, as well as an educated one in book learning.

Everyone who has read of Iceland knows about the natural hot springs heralded by fumes of white smoke in almost every valley. The prefix "Reyk" before so many names shows what an influence the hot springs had on the country—"Reyk" meaning smoke. Of course, it is also true that where there is so much smoke, there must have been some fire. There was, during the volcanic disturbances which at times threatened to exterminate the entire population of the island.

The hot springs bubbling up just beyond Reykjavik's limits have had a galvanized iron shelter built round them, divided into little bath compartments. There, with the blue skies above them and the mountains frowning in the distance, the youth of Reykjavik on scheduled days disport themselves with soap and towel; on other days, the maidens demurely take their baths. This does not mean that Reykjavik's houses are bathroomless. The poorer homes have none; the wealthy frequently several, with hot water piped from the hot springs.

The reason why the main room in an Icelandic farmhouse is called "bathchamber" is because it was there the master had his huge tub filled with hot stones to bring the water to the right temperature.

Rock Formations

If there are any interested in geology, the district round about the site of the world's first parliament, Thingvellir, will provide material for hours of concentrated study. No description can ever quite fit the curious rock formations. Mysteriously, eons ago, a mighty earthquake heaved the earth apart. Molten lava flowed in streams bursting forth in fiery rage. Then, as suddenly as it had started, the mass cooled, and hardened. The result is gigantic inexplicable rifts, forming natural barriers through which a roadway winds, over one of which a waterfall tumbles into a dark, melancholy pool.

The river Oxara flows along a cleft, the Thingualla lake gleams quietly with a rim of tragic mountains behind. Since this spot of weird charm was the site in 1930 where hundreds of tents were pitched for the army of visitors who came to attend the one thousandth anniversary of the beginning of Iceland's parliament, it may well be here that Uncle Sam's boys will be quartered.

NEWS ITEM- MEMPHIS, TENN.— SOLDIERS OF THE 35TH DIVISION'S "DOGHOUSE BATTALION" PUNISHED BY EXTRA 15-MILE HIKE FOR WHISTLING AND YOO-HOOING TO SHORTS-CLAD GIRLS ON LOCAL GOLF COURSE.
WELL, IT ISN'T EXACTLY REGULATION EQUIPMENT, BUT IT'LL TAKE MY MIND OFF THOSE GIRLS IN SHORTS WHEN WE PASS THE GOLF LINKS
HELLO, HARNESS SHOP? SEND OVER 350 PAIR OF BLINDERS— WE'RE MARCHING PAST THAT MEMPHIS GOLF COURSE AGAIN TODAY
CAMP ROBINSON
I THINK THE GENERAL WAS PERFECTLY RIGHT— SOLDIERS SHOULD ACT DIGNIFIED IN THEIR UNIFORMS AND NOT YOO-HOO TO GIRLS
AUNTY, IT'S YOUR GENERAL CALLING
YOO-HOO
THE CHIEF— TROOPS GIVEN 15 MILE HIKE FOR YOO-HOOING AT GIRLS
WHAT'S THE MATTER, DAUGHTER?
I WAS PLAYING OVER AT MEMPHIS AND DIDN'T GET A "YOO-HOO" ALL DAY
I.F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

State Amateur Golf Tournament at Longmeadow Considered Less Than Successful

Results of Experiment Fail to Impress M. G. A.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a slightly less than enthusiastic aftermath today to the 37th Massachusetts amateur golf championship which Leo Martin of Trapelo won at Longmeadow Country Club Saturday by defeating Milton Reach, Jr., of the home club, 4 and 3. In fact, it was decidedly less.

For years the western part of the State agitated for the championship, pointing out that never before had the tournament come farther west than Worcester. Consequently players in that district were not given as much of a chance at the title as golfers from around Boston.

The M. G. A. finally gave heed to their pleas and decided to experiment. With great expectations of a large entry list and great hopes for sustained interest on the part of golf followers in and around Springfield, the officials sent the championship there.

What happened?

65 Entrants

Well, exactly 65 players teed off in the first qualifying round last Tuesday as compared with 114 at Salem last year and 128 at Tedesco the year before. Of the 65 just 12 were from the Springfield district, and of the 12 only four were able to qualify. Of the four young Reach made the best showing by putting out Defending Champion Ted Bishop in the semifinals—a major upset, as Milton, himself, admitted. "After all, Ted, you can beat me nine times out of ten," he told the lanky ex-title-holder later.

Some measure of consolation has been gained by the M. G. A. through the reported intention of four western clubs to join the organization, but until they send in their membership fees, there is little tangible evidence of progress. The clubs are Ludlow, Holyoke, The Orchids of South Hadley, and Franconia of Springfield. If they had been members during the tournament, there is no doubt that the entry list would have been enlarged, but only a few of the additional entries could have challenged the supremacy of golfers from this district.

As far as spectator interest was concerned, there just wasn't any until the final day or so when Reach was found to have gone so far. A fair-sized crowd followed the final match, a crowd which dispersed quickly after their representative had been defeated, leaving Leo to receive his trophy in the company of a few of his friends, several caddies, and the newspapermen. There was no charge for any day of the tournament, a fact which should not have kept people away from Longmeadow.

The M. G. A. went to great lengths to make this tournament a success. President Mel Merritt went up to Longmeadow on Sunday to play the course, and later issued a come-one-come-all-to-Springfield invitation, which, incidentally, hardly dignified the event. The association even broke tradition by allowing entires to be made at the first tee the day the tournament opened. Yet the disappointing results above were recorded.

Need More Memebers

Unless more than the four clubs mentioned above actually join the association and unless more interest in golf and in promoting golf is shown by Western Massachusetts, it is going to be many years before the championship leaves the North Shore and the Boston district or goes any farther west than Worcester.

The tournament itself could be called successful as far as reporting went, for something happened nearly every day. Ted Bishop created a stir when he carded a 69 to break Longmeadow's competitive reord and when he scored

By a Staff Photographer
Leo Martin

a 36-hole qualifying total of 142 to tie the record set by Leo Martin at Tedesco in 1939. Leo's holing of a sand wedge shot on the 18th green to defeat Judge Joe Monahan of Belmont made Friday's stories, and the defeat of Bishop stunned the boys for Saturday.

Reach's Putting

The final was not too productive of good golf. Leo had a one-over-par 71 in the morning round to go five up on Milton, who kept himself in the match mainly through the use of his putter. The former Longmeadow club champion used only 25 putts in that round, in which he scored a 77. If he had not been putting well, he could just as well have had an 85 and found himself a dozen holes down.

In the afternoon Leo won the first hole with a stymie, but then proceeded to lose three holes, one to a Reach birdie and two through his own errors. Reach errored on the fifth and sixth to give back two holes, and he entered the final nine holes still five down.

They halved the long 10th—28th hole of the match. The 29th Milt won with a birdie. They halved the 30th, Milton coming out of a trap for his four, and split the 31st with bogeys. Here Leo's margin was four holes with five to play, and the end seemed in sight when Reach was trapped in two, coming out to find himself facing a 30-foot putt for his four. Leo had chipped three feet away in three. Reach missed his putt, and Martin surprised everybody by blowing his.

By this time both were pretty shaky, and each hit the tree guarding the right side of the 15th green with their seconds. They chipped and putted for fours and the match was over.

Martin thus became the first Bay State golfer ever to hold the Massachusetts and New England amateur titles at the same time. Leo was runner-up before in 1936 and 1940, and was medalist in 1938 and 1939. Consistency, he has finally come to believe, does pay off.

Easterners Against New Court Plans

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern College Basketball Coaches' Association, which is opposed to the fan-shaped metal backboards and the molded ball recommended by the National Rules Committee for universial adoption, has found that the majority of college coaches also are against the change.

Valentine Lentz, Army coach and President of the Association, has announced the results of a poll of 387 college coaches all over the United States. While they were almost unanimously in favor of standardized equipment, 241 favored retention of the present rectanguler backboard and only 128 favored the fan-shaped board. They were about evenly divided between the ball with the stitched leather cover and the new molded model.

Results of the questionnaire will be sent to the National Basketball Committee and the Directors of the National Association of Basketball Coaches with a request for reconsideration of impending changes.

Braves

First Game

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
L Waner rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Frey 2b	4	1	0	0	5	3	0
F McCormick 1b	4	0	2	3	13	0	0
Craft cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
M McCormick lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Joost ss	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
R West c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
E Riddle p	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	4	5	6	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	4	0	2	2	7	1	1
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
M West lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	4	2	1
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	5	5	1
E Moore rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Masi c	3	0	1	1	5	1	0
Hutchings p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	5	5	27	12	4

*Batted for Hutchings in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs batted in, L. Waner, F. McCormick 2. Two-base hits, F. McCormick. Stolen base, Joost. Sacrifices, E. Riddle, Cooney. Double play, Miller, Rowell and Hassett. Left on base, Cincinnati 4, Boston 6. Bases on balls, off Riddle, off Hutchings 2. Struck out, by Riddle 2, by Hutchings 2, by Lamanna. Hits off Hutchings, 5 in 8 innings; off Lamanna, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Hutchings. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Time, 2h. 2m.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	1	2	2	11	0	0
Cooney cf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	2	0	0	1	6	0
M West lf	5	1	2	4	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	2	2	3	3	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	2	0	1	0
Moore rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Montgomery c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Salvo p	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Earley p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
†P. Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	12	14	27	11	0
CINCINNATI							
Werber 3b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
Craft cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Frey 2b	4	0	2	2	2	6	1
F M'Corm'k 1b	4	1	1	1	10	1	0
Koy rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
L Waner rf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
M McCorm'k lf	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Joost ss	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
R West c	4	1	2	3	2	0	0
Derringer p	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	33	5	9	10	*26	12	1

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Earley in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—6
Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, R. West 2, Derringer, Werber, Frey, M. West 3, Miller 2, Sisti. Two-base hits, R. West, Miller, M. West. Stolen base, Rowell. Sacrifices, M. McCormick, Cooney. Double plays, Werber, Joost and F. McCormick; M. McCormick and R. West; Frey, Joost and F. McCormick; Sisti, Rowell and Hassett; Rowell and Hassett. Left on base, Cincinnati 3, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Derringer 4, by Salvo. Struck out, by Derringer, by Salvo 2, by Earley. Hits, Off Salvo, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Earley, 1 in 4 2-3 innings. Wild pitch, Derringer. Winning pitcher, Earley. Time, 1h. 56m. Umpires, Ballanfant, Barlick and Pinelli. Attendance, 15,745.

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	3	2	0	0	3	4	0
Keltner 3b	3	3	1	1	2	2	0
Weatherly cf	5	2	2	2	5	0	0
Heath rf	4	1	3	5	1	1	0
Campbell lf	4	1	3	3	3	0	0
Grimes 1b	3	0	1	1	7	1	0
Mack 2b	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
Desautels c	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Bagby p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	9	11	13	27	12	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	3	2	3	2	0	0
Finney rf	5	1	4	5	3	0	1
Spence lf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Peacock c	4	0	2	4	3	1	0
Wagner p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Pytlak	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	12	20	24	11	1

*Batted for Ryba in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	—	—9
Boston	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Runs batted in, Spence, Weatherly, Heath 4, Finney, Campbell 2, Grimes, Mack, Di Maggio, Cronin. Two-base hits, Peacock 2, Finney, Pytlak, Di Maggio. Three-base hit, Heath. Home run, Spence. Sacrifices, Ryba, Mack. Double plays, Ryba, Doerr and Foxx; Doerr and Peacock. Left on base, Boston 8, Cleveland 6. Base on balls, by Wagner 2, by Ryba 3, by Bagby 3. Struck out, by Ryba, by Bagby 4. Hits, off Wagner 2, in 0 inning; off Ryba, 9 in 8 innings. Losing pitcher, Ryba. Umpires, Rommel, Geisel and Basil. Time, 2h.

Second Game

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	5	1	1	1	2	7	0
Keltner 3b	5	1	3	3	1	2	0
Weatherly cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Heath rf	5	0	2	3	0	0	0
Walker lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grimes 1b	4	0	1	1	11	1	0
Mack 2b	3	0	0	0	6	5	0
Hemsley c	4	0	1	2	8	0	0
Smith p	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	36	2	8	10	33	18	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	3	7	2	4	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	14	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	1	2	5	0
Tabor 3b	5	0	1	1	0	3	1
Spence lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pytlak c	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Harris p	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	41	1	11	13	*30	13	1

*None out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Foxx, Heath 2. Two-base hits, Cronin 2, Hemsley, Heath. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifices, Weatherly 2, Mack. Double plays, Boudreau, Mack and Grimes 3; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 12, Cleveland 8. Base on balls, by Harris, by Smith 5. Struck out, by Harris 10, by Smith 5. Time, 2h. 35m. Umpires, Geisel, Basil, and Rommel. Attendance, 33,565.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW AT 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2193

Bobby Comes Back —By Pap'

BOBBY RIGGS
— THE FORMER WIMBLEDON and NATIONAL CHAMPION IS BEATING HIS WAY ALONG THE COMEBACK TRAIL AT THE AGE OF 23 !!
BOBBY'S RISE TO THE TOP WAS SENSATIONAL...
JUST WAIT UNTIL I GET 'EM ON GRASS COURTS
RIGGS INSISTS THOSE HARD COURT DEFEATS MEAN NOTHING — HE'LL BE READY FOR THE BIG TEST AT FOREST HILLS
THE CLIMB BACK IS MUCH HARDER, HE HAS FOUND
PAP'

AP Features

Tiller Talk

Boston Bay Fleet Record

The call of a light, smiling easterly and the added lure of Quincy Bay's racing expanse was more than enough to set a Boston Bay fleet record for the season of 1941, yesterday. Under the auspices of the Squantum Yacht Club, 168 craft turned out for a regular season inter-club brush—the first of two for Squantum this season.

It was the most ideal racing day of the year. And the Regatta Committee favored the races with one of the best windward hauls of the year. From the I Class down through the Winabouts, a long "herring-bone" pattern was weaved on the beat to Bumpkin Island Shoals, and then a picture of cotton ball puffs on the spinnaker return leg to the outside starting mark off Squantum.

Wind Backed Little

It was a test for the tide conscious yachtsmen, and yet it satisfied the "steady wind" yachtsmen, for the wind backed but little.

Herbie Allbright, veteran Indian Class skipper and this year's class prexy, was the feature winner of the day with a minute and 41 seconds margin over Chick Graf, Secretary of the Association, and his Lark, last year's inter-club champion.

The entire class, neglecting its usual splintering starting tactics, hit the line with the smoke, and Graf soon opened a short lead over Allbright a third of the way up the wind. Playing the Nut Island Shore, Allbright picked up a handy tidal slant for top spot to hold the berth the rest of the way in.

Walter Hallett kept his Tonto in the running for the seasonal championship with a third, as other leaders in the point-getting, John Dexter's Tecumseh dropped to ninth, Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud 13, and Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona 15th.

There was a turnout of 28 boats in the Hustlers, and Willard Smith renewed his early-season winning streak with a handy victory over Hard Tack, owned by the Seifert Brothers, in second place.

The Winabouts had their largest turnout of the season with a fleet of 30, and Harry and John Carleton brought their Riplet in for the gun, as George Curry's Omaha was second. Russ Mattern, Boston University skipper, was third with Gold Ray.

Young Roger McAleer was another feature winner of the day with his Sora in the Snipe Class of 27 craft. McAleer had a close call of five seconds over John Alcarez' Blinkie. In fact, the entire class finished in a blanket of 10 minutes, while the first 15 boats finished in four minutes of each other.

Other winners of the day at Squantum, were Carl Gabele's Bad Risk in the Manchesters, Alan Donklin's Star Class boat, Nala II, Stanley Ferguson's Breezin Thru in the Adams Class and Tom Moroney's Flirt in the Mass. Bays.

Saturday at Marblehead, a deep gray mist which broke into a down pour halted Corinthian Yacht Club's scheduled festivities and postponed the start of the Boston Yacht Club cruise fleet for two and one half hours. Corinthian resailed its fifth race of the first series yesterday and the Loring family featured. Caleb Sr. brought in his Nabob for the gun in the M-B Class, while Caleb Jr., young Harvard athlete, skippered his International One-Design boat, Pompano, for a first. E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia took feature honors in the Thirty Square Meters and son Francis was second to Loring's Nabob in the M-Bs.

Hugh Cabot was a new winner in the 110 Class, as the usual leader, Clark Shepard, dropped to third. Cabot's Damfino had a slight margin over Willard Emery's Slip.

The Boston Yacht Club fleet had for its first stop-over Boothbay Harbor, but it was a foggy overnight haul for the ocean racers. The 100-mile jaunt was marked not only by the soupy conditions, but light airs all the way.

The week's yachting—Vineyard Haven and Edgartown Yacht Clubs co-feature Southern Massachusetts yachting activities with the Stone Horse Invitation inter-club regatta. Vineyard Haven skippers play host to Edgartown sailors Thursday in team races, and then on Friday, the fleet journeys to Edgartown for the concluding races of the two-day series.

The Stone Horse inter-club comes off tomorrow and Wednesday, and it's the second annual. A large fleet is expected to participate.

* * *

The fast-growing Massachusetts Bay Hustler Class has a long distance race carded for Sunday, and this is the headline event of Boston Bay yachting this coming week end. Meanwhile, other classes have club races scheduled both Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

At Marblehead, Saturday finds the Eastern Yacht Club taking over activities after a long run by the Corinthian Yacht Club. It will be the third race of the season in the first Eastern series. The second mid-week championship under the Pleon Yacht Club colors will, of course, interest 'Head yachtsmen on Wednesday. And on Sunday, the usual Corinthian Sunday series will be held.

* * *

Pleon Yacht Club has two junior team races carded for Friday. Three crews from Vineyard Haven will journey to the 'Head to meet a rival group of Pleon skippers. The age limit ranges between 17 and 21. On the same afternoon, junior skippers, 15 and under, of the Corinthian and Pleon clubs will be matched.

W. A. D.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Brooklyn (2).
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at Chicago.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	235	25	76	0	12	.324
Rowell	282	30	78	4	26	.277
Hassett	136	17	37	0	9	.272
Sisti	231	29	62	1	23	.269
Moore	225	25	59	1	22	.262
West	234	34	55	8	37	.235
Miller	274	27	64	4	31	.234
Waner	112	10	26	0	9	.232
Masi	92	6	18	0	5	.196
Berres	129	9	24	0	9	.186
Montgomery	10	0	1	0	0	.100
Wietelmann	33	1	3	0	0	.091
Ross	44	1	4	0	2	.091

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	242	74	96	16	60	.397
Cronin	268	51	92	6	51	.343
Foxx	256	59	77	14	63	.301
Peacock	127	12	38	0	16	.299
Di Maggio	319	76	95	4	25	.298
Tabor	278	32	80	9	60	.288
Finney	292	52	80	2	28	.274
Doerr	219	31	57	9	50	.260
Fox	77	8	19	0	8	.247
Pytlak	183	17	44	1	22	.240
Newsome	104	8	24	1	11	.231
Spence	117	12	26	2	17	.222
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Riggs was riding high with the Wimbledon and National singles crowns resting on his brow. The cock of the tennis walk he was, and he strutted his stuff for all it was worth. It was a humiliating blow to his pride when Don McNeill walked off with the national title at Forest Hills last summer. He vowed he'd win it back this year.

Bobby is quick to admit that winning the national championship for the first time was a pink tea party compared with the effort of pointing for another tournament to regain it. It takes weeks of careful prepartion, and training comes a bit more difficult once an athlete has enjoyed the heights of a championship.

Despite the fact that Frankie Parker beat him for the national clay-court title, and the other defeats he has suffered this season, Riggs feels that he has an excellent chance of regaining the national title. The minor tournaments mean nothing to him for he has eyes only for the national. He is planning his tournament schedule so that he will come up to the Forest Hills test in perfect condition.

Bobby was something of a problem child to the tennis fathers when he first commanded a place in the limelight. One season he showed up in the East with a manager, for example. But Bobby has fallen into line nicely and since he married, has settled down. The biggest threat to his ambitions is likely to come from Frank Kovacs, the lanky Californian who has established himself as quite a drawing card through his colorful capers on the tennis court. Of course, Don McNeill, the defending champion, may have something to say about the matter. And then there are several other outstanding contenders—Frankie Parker, Jack Kramer and Wayne Sabin, to name a few.

Tom Earley of Roxbury Wins Letter at Allston

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This has been a great season for local boys at Braves Field.

First it was Art Johnson, formerly of Winchester and now of Arlington, who made his varsity letter in the National League. The southpaw in late May graduated from the bull pen and over night became one of the most promising young lefties in the circuit.

Shortly thereafter Al Javery of North Oxford left the relief corps and joined the front line. His success was even more pronounced than Johnson's. "Jave" has made seven starts since June 8, gone the distance six times and emerged with five victories.

Earley's First

Encouraged, perhaps, by the sudden strides forward by Johnson and Javery, Tom Earley of Roxbury is slowly but surely pushing his way to the front. It was Tom who received credit for the triumph in the second half of yesterday's double-header with the Cincinnati Reds, which the Braves won by coming from behind with a pair of runs in the last of the ninth. It was Earley's first win of the season, as against three defeats. The losing pitcher was big Paul Derringer, one of the leading tossers in baseball.

Since July 1st, Earley's relief pitching is unparalleled in the league. In 4⅓ innings against the New York Giants in the twin bill of July 2nd, Roxbury Tom yielded no hits. In 4⅔ innings Sunday against the world champion Reds he yielded one hit, which adds up to a lone safety in nine frames. Sandwiched in between was a July 5th start in Brooklyn, where he yielded eight scattered hits and no walks to the Dodgers in seven innings, yet lost, 2-1, to Whit Wyatt.

Pitching First Class

Every big league ball club must keep at least one good man in the bull pen. It may be that Manager Casey Stengel is looking to Earley to fill this need at Braves Field. But if Tom continues to tame National League batters as he has this month, his talents would be wasted in the foul territory beyond third base.

However, the Braves continue to hold down their own against all opposition. Proving that their split with the Chicago Cubs was no mistake, they divided with the Reds yesterday. This Cincinnati series runs through today and tomorrow. Although still 2½ contests in the rear of the sixth-place Cubs, the Stengels still talk of moving up in the standing. They will if they can score a few runs. The pitching is first class.

Williams Again

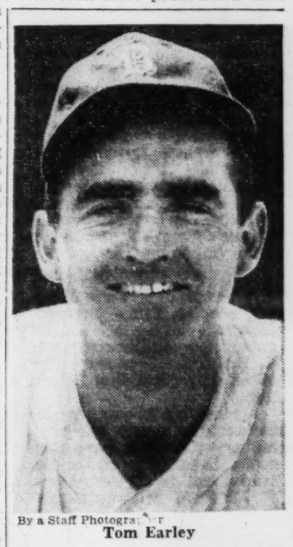
Out in the West, the Red Sox folded in another crucial series yesterday when they dropped two to the Clevleand Indians. At the end of the day Joe Cronin was 10½ engagements behind the pace-setting Yankees and 5½ in back of the Indians.

The important news in the Red Sox camp, however, was the loss of Ted Williams, for nobody knows how long. The left fielder injured the same ankle that gave him trouble in the spring.

The unfortunate part of the Williams injury is that it was avoidable. He did it first in Sarasota, sliding into second base in an exhibition game. Cronin had warned the boys against unnecessary sliding. The reoccurrence took place at Detroit on Saturday, sliding back to first base. On a heavy hitting club like the Sox, there is no excuse for a player straying off the bag and having to slide back Cronin plays for the big inning, not the lone run.

* * *

Shorts . . . As of this morning, the Indians had taken eight out of 11 from the Red Sox . . . The Cardinals 10 out of 11 from the Phillies . . . Mickey Harris struck out 10 Indians in the second game Sunday . . . Cronin had a perfect day,



By a Staff Photographer
Tom Earley

five for five, in the second contest . . . Jimmy Foxx is now over .300 . . . Bobby Doerr has played errorless ball at second base since June 18 . . . Johnny Peacock has hit .750 in the last four games, climbing to .299 for the year . . . He got seven out of eight in Detroit . . . The Sox close their series at Cleveland tomorrow . . . Johnny Hutchings, Cincy discard, held the Reds to five hits in eight innings in the Sunday opener, yet lost a 4-0 decision to Elmer Riddle . . . Riddle, incidentally, is quite a pitcher . . . He has won 10 in a row, with no defeats for the year.

Around The Hub

Public Links Golf

Massachusetts golfers were competing in public links tournaments on opposite sides of the country today, as Gerry Anderson of Worcester teed off this afternoon in the national event at Spokane, Wash., and as Defending Champion Carl Nettelbladt of Worcester headed a long list of Bay State golfers in the New England tournament at New Haven.

Anderson is the only New Englander in the national tournament, passing up the State amateur last week to do so. In addition to Nettelbladt, the Bay State groups at New Haven include Fred Hill of Green Hill, who has won the sectional title three times. Nettelbladt and Hill are favored to lead Green Hill in the retention of the team title.

* * *

A tie resulted for best gross yesterday as a field of 150 completed the first half of the northern New England pro-amateur tournament at Poland Spring, Maine. Tony Manero of Salem who was 68-67 on his own ball, posted a 132-125 with Stuart Osgood of Peabody Mass., while Dave Hackney of Vesper and Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., also scored a 132. Their net score, however, was better by two strokes.

* * *

Shorts—Walter Senna of New Bedford won the M. G. A. open at his home club Saturday with a 76 . . . The Cape Cod women's golf championship opened with a qualifying round at Oyster Harbors today . . . Match play will start tomorrow and continue through Friday . . . M. G. A. tournaments will be held this week at George Wright and Rockport . . . The New England Association of Left-Handed Golfers will hold its annual tournament at Poland Spring, Maine, this week end . . . Winchester's popular four-ball tournament begins next Friday.

* * *

After eliminating Paul Guibord of Reading in the semifinal, Bob Freedman of Springfield yesterday won the New Hampshire shore tennis championship at the Abenaqui Club by setting down Seymore Hunter of Melrose, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2. In the other semifinal match, Hunter defeated Sumner Rodman of Boston, winner last year.

* * *

With six birdies and two bogeys, Charlie Rice, professional at The Country Club in Brookline, lowered the record for his own course to 66. This score, posted yesterday, betters by one stroke the mark set by Johnny Fischer, former national amateur champion, and tied earlier by Rice. Charlie was playing with E. W. Rogers, Franklin Pfaelzer, and E. A. Wheeler.

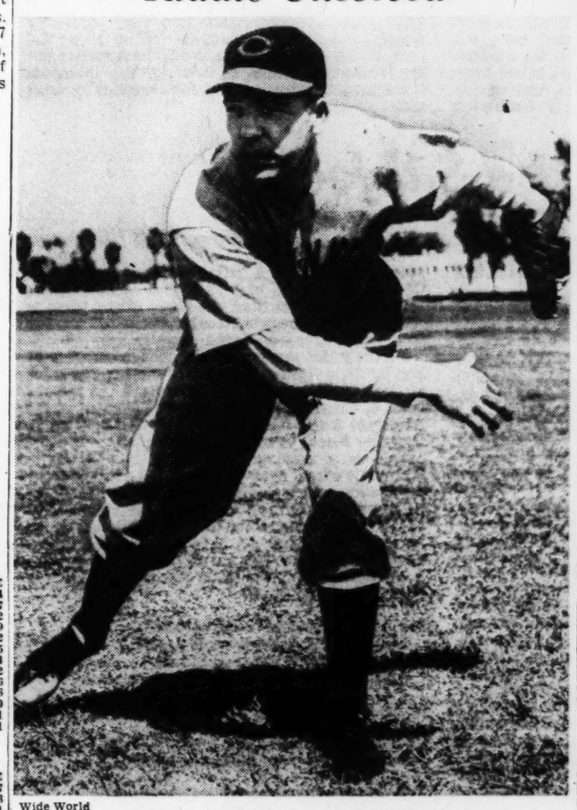
McNair Farmed

DETROIT (AP)—Walter O. Briggs, president of the Detroit Baseball Company, announced the recall of Second Baseman Dutch Meyer from Buffalo of the International League.

Briggs also said Eric McNair, a shortstop, has been sent to Buffalo subect to 24-hour recall.

Wilbur Shaw, famous Indianapolis 500-mile race driver, is settling down in the Hoosier state. He has bought a 300-acre farm not far from Indianapolis.

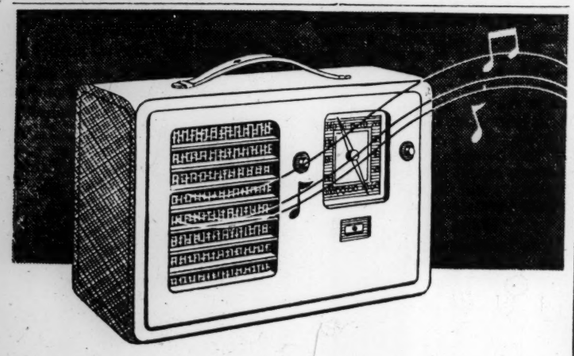
Riddle Unsolved



Wide World

Elmer Riddle, Cincinnati Reds

The longest winning streak among big league pitchers this season belongs to Cincinnati's Elmer Riddle, a rookie, who has captured 10 straight. Number 10 in his book was the Braves, who were turned back, 4-0, in the first half of the Sunday twin bill. Elmer's older brother, Johnny, is also on the Cincinnati payroll.



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Thirty-Inch Putt Spells Success for Vic Ghezzi in National P. G. A. Tourney

New Jersey Golfer Takes First Major Championship

DENVER, Colo., July 14 (AP)—It was only a 30-inch putt and it wobbled into the cup like any duffer's effort, but to six-foot-three-inch Vic Ghezzi it was worth $500 and his first Professional Golfers' Association title.

The handsome Deal, N. J., veteran won the championship and the $1,100 top prize after nine years' trying in a 38-hole epic with defending champion Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, against the mountain backdrop at Cherry Hills yesterday.

And the missed shot that cost the Texas-bred Nelson the last chance at his second-straight crown and the difference between first money and the $600 he won was a putt of the same 2½-foot length.

Picture the scene on the second extra hole of the up-and-down struggle, with a tense gallery massed around the green by the lake in the hot late afternoon sun.

Tired

Both players, visibly tired, failed to reach the carpet of the 400-yard hole with their seconds. First Ghezzi chipped on, then Nelson—both expertly close.

Unable to determine which was the farther from the cup, they huddled like football captains to flip a coin, and Nelson won. He putted first and went by at the right. Then Ghezzi, with $500 and the long-sought title riding on his grass-stained blade, went in by the right side.

Ghezzi never before had won a championship of this importance. He showed the heart of a true champion in coming from behind. Nelson was three up at the 27-hole station and it looked as though nothing would stop him.

It was Byron's third tense championship scrap in three years in this greatest of match play fixtures for the professionals. He was beaten by Henry Picard in 37 holes two years ago and collared Sam Snead in 36 last year.

At Cherry Hills Ghezzi equalled par for the 38 holes. Nelson was one over par.

Ghezzi, who never before had cleared the third round of the P. G. A., said he beat "one of the finest golf players we've ever had. I feel like a kid on Christmas morning.

"When I made that 27-hole turn three down, I said to myself that that back nine owed me something and I went out to try and get it," he said.

Hit Tree

The three holes leading to the payoff green pulsated with drama. On the long 35th, when he was ahead for the first time since morning, Ghezzi hit a cottonwood tree with his drive and drowned his third in the lake to even the match for the fourth time.

On the uphill home hole it looked to be all over because Nelson's iron second fell far short in a road, but Vic's downhill four-foot putt for the victory rolled a yard past.

He nearly ended it on the first extra hole as his 11-foot putt almost dropped in, but they had to plod on for another hole and the duel of 30-inch putts.

Nelson said glumly "I don't know how I ever missed one like that except that I was just getting exhausted."

National Open champion Craig Wood was in the gallery of 5,000 and he advised Ghezzi to "take that ball you finished with and have it mounted in a case—you don't want to lose that one."

Minor Leagues To Look After Service Players

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Minor league ball players who have joined the country's armed forces are not going to be "forgotten men," W. G. Bramham, head of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, states.

Bramham announced the formation of a "Defense Service Committee" to look after the welfare of such players.

"We want all our players who have entered the ranks, including the Canadian service, to know that we are interested in their welfare," Bramham said. "This committee is ready to help them in contacting friends or relatives, offering counsel or handling other problems which the boys are unable to look after for themselves.

"The minor leagues will welcome these players back when they have concluded their patriotic service, but we don't want to forget them in the meantime."

President Tom Fairweather of the Three-I League and Western Association is Chairman of the committee. Other members are league Presidents W. C. Tuttle of the Pacific Coast League, Trammell Scott of the Southern Association, the Rev. Harold J. Martin of the Canadian-American League, Thomas J. Halligan of the Michigan State League, and Shelby Peace of the Kitty League.

Armed Forces Enlist Texas Grid Players

DALLAS, July 14 (AP)—Uncle Sam may become the leading Southwest Conference football coach. The old gentleman with the top hat has taken his first recruits and indicated he will be back for more before frost.

University of Texas, the championship choice, thus far has been hardest hit. Three lettermen left for duty as Flying Cadets over the week end, including both of Coach D. X. Bible's centers—Capt. J. M. Goodwin and David Thayer. End Jesse Hawthorne was the third.

Others Due

Texas has a large and experienced squad with several from other positions capable of playing the pivot, but prospects are that Uncle Sam won't stop with the three already taken. Bible looks for Fullback R. L. Harkins, End Mike Sweeney and Tackle Derwood Peveto to go next. A number of others appear in line for induction before Conference football practice opens Sept. 5.

Southern Methodist University and Texas A. and M., co-champions last fall, thus far are little affected. S. M. U. is due to lose E. L. Keeton, crack wingman, by Aug. 1. But A. and M., 1941 Cotton Bowl champion, is not expected to have any juniors or seniors in the armed forces.

The Aggies either are taking or have applied for the advanced course in Military Science and Tactics which automatically removes them from the draft.

Passing Ace

Arkansas lost its passing ace, Harold Hamberg, appointed to the United States Naval Academy, and Fullback Ogden Bolin joined the Air Corps.

Rice's one-man gang, Fullback Bob Brumley, had been ordered to leave for induction but appealed to the district board for deferment.

Baylor likely will soon see Jack Russell, all-Conference end and generally referred to as half the Bear line, marching in khaki.

Texas Christian looks for the Army to take Woodrow Adams, a fine tackle.

Slim Outboard Victory Margin For Jacoby Jr.

GENEVA, N. Y. (AP)—By the slim margin of 14 points, Fred Jacoby, Jr., North Bergen, N. J., professional, won the New York State outboard racing championship and the Governor Herbert H. Lehman trophy. Jacoby amassed a total of 2,379 points in the Seneca Lake Races.

Placing second in the two-day regatta was another professional, Marshall Eldredge of East Bridgewater, Mass., with 2,365 points. Jacoby and Eldredge also finished one-two in the Finger Lakes championship scoring, the former with 1,227 points, Eldredge with 1,194.

Frank J. Desmond, Short Hills, N. J., was high scoring amateur with a total of 2,016 points.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Claude Passeau, Cubs, and Newt Kimball, Dodgers—Passeau pitched six-hitter for 10-3 opening win; Kimball, making first start of year, turned in six-hit 3-1 victory.

Spud Chandler and Red Ruffing, Yankees—Chandler pitched five-hitter and Ruffing three-hitter for twin win over White Sox.

Elmer Riddle, Reds, and Max West, Braves—Riddle's five-hit hurling blanked Bees, 4-0, in opener; West's ninth-inning double drove home two runs to win nightcap, 6-5.

Bob Johnson, Athletics—Hit two singles and drove in two runs in 5-4 win over Tigers.

Lon Warneke and Bill Crouch, Cardinals—Warneke hurled eight-hitter to down Phils, 7-2, in opener; Crouch stopped Phils with three hits in four-inning relief role to save nightcap win.

Jeff Heath, Indians—Hit triple and two singles, driving in four runs in 9-6 opener win over Red Sox, and singled to drive in only run in 11th inning of nightcap for 2-1 victory.

Ken Heintzelman, Pirates, and Hal Schumacher and Dick Bartell, Giants—Heintzelman's two-hit pitching won opener, 4-0; Schumacher allowed five hits and Bartell clouted homer, double and two singles, driving in four runs, in 8-2 nightcap victory.

Steve Sundra and Jim Vernon, Senators—Sundra gave seven hits in eight innings and hit three singles himself to beat Browns, 7-3, in opener; Vernon's ninth-inning single drove home winning run for 6-5 victory in nightcap.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, July 14 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	63	30	.677
Nashville	51	36	.586
New Orleans	45	47	.489
Knoxville	44	46	.489
Chattanooga	42	47	.472
Memphis	40	47	.460
Birmingham	39	51	.433
Little Rock	32	52	.381

American Association

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	51	34	.600
Louisville	51	36	.586
Columbus	48	35	.578
Kansas City	46	36	.561
Toledo	44	44	.500
Indianapolis	40	47	.460
St. Paul	36	49	.424
Milwaukee	25	60	.294

To the 'Victor' Belong the Spoils

Wide World

Congratulating the New P. G. A. Champion

DENVER, Colo.—Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., golfer (left); Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, and Byron Nelson, Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio (right). Ghezzi won the P. G. A. title here on Cherry Hills course, beating Defending Champion Byron Nelson in a 38-hole struggle.

Dean Pitches Class D Game, Making Errors

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 14 (AP)—Jerome (Dizzy) Dean made his first appearance in Class D baseball last night—a surprise three-inning stretch for the Sioux Falls Canaries of the Western League.

The Canaries won 7-4 over the Pueblo Rollers before 3,000 fans. Dean allowed but one hit and struck out one, but committed two of four Sioux Falls errors and left the game with the count knotted at 3-3. He went hitless in two times at bat.

The once great National League hurler left the Cubs July 6 for a radio announcing job in St. Louis.

He was making a barnstorming tour preliminary to his radio appearance. Earlier Sunday afternoon Dean pitched in a Storm Lake, Iowa, game.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

DENVER—Vic Ghezzi wins 24th national P. G. A. golf championship, defeating Byron Nelson, defending champion, on 38th hole after being three down at 27th.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Frankie Parker defeats Wayne Sabin, 2-6, 0-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, to win Spring Lake invitation tennis tourney for eighth time; Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer beat Parker and Charles Mattmann, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5, in doubles final.

INDIANAPOLIS—Bobby Riggs whips Don McNeill, 7-5, 3-6, 10-8, 6-4, to win 54th Western tennis tournament; Pauline Betz defeats Dorothy Bundy, 9-7, 4-6, 6-3, for women's title.

McNeill salvaged one title from the day's work by pairing with Billy Talbert of Cincinnati to win the men's double crown in a stiff battle with the Stanford University team, James Wade and Danny Dee. The score was 1-6, 8-6, 6-4, 6-3.

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke upsets Helen Jacobs, 6-3, 6-2, in final of Middle States women's tennis tourney.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, wins Eastern Intercollegiate tennis championship, beating Ronald Edwards, San Jose (Calif.) State, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2, in postponed final.

The Cornell top-seeded team of William Gifford and Kennedy Randall won the doubles title by downing Frank Mehner and Cliff Berg of Utah, seeded second, 6-2, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Utah lost its chance for the team championship by the defeat and finished third with 17 points. San Jose was fourth with 11 while Southern Methodist had 8, Princeton and Southern California 6 each, and Texas 4.

PHILADELPHIA—E. Victor Seixas, Penn Charter, Philadelphia, takes national Interscholastic tennis title, defeating William T. Vogt, the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Seixas is the first Philadelphian to win the championship since 1907, when W. F. Johnson was the victor.

John R. Moses and Blair Hawley, of Phillips Exeter Academy, Andover, Mass., won the doubles championship, defeating James Evert and Art Leighton, of Chicago, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Frank Ripp, Rockville Center, N. Y., drives Meadowmere 3rd to victory in Governor's Cup speedboat race when Jack Cooper, Kansas City veteran, misjudges course on deciding heat.

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y.—Ray Billows, shooting par-equalling 284, wins Jess Sweetser Victory Cup tourney for fourth time by eight-stroke margin.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, beats California rival, George Toley, 6—1, 1—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4, to win Atlantic Coast championship.

Mrs. Millicent Hurst Lang, of New York, defeated Helen Germaine, also of New York, 6—2, 6—2, to win the women's singles title.

Toley and William Gillespie, of Atlanta, Ga., carried off the men's doubles crown by conquering Olewine and Gene Mako, of Los Angeles, 7—9, 7—5, 6—3.

Toley and Mrs. Lang defeated Miss Germaine and Ronald Edwards, of San Jose, Calif., 6—2, 6—3, to take the mixed doubles title.

CRYSTAL BEACH, Ont.—John Munski wins mile in 4:21.8 and Greg Rice takes 9:15 two-mile, features of Erie Club track meet.

Public Links Golf Starts

SPOKANE, Wash., July 14 (AP)—Smiling Ray Weston of Portland, Ore., who shot a practice round of 69 yesterday, was the first to tee off over the par-71 Indian Canyon Municipal Links here today in the opening of the 20th annual national public links golf tournament.

Weston started the tourney at 7:30 a. m., with threesomes leaving at intervals thereafter until the last group hit the trail at 2:51 p. m., or 191 players later.

Former Champions

Five former champions were present and seeking national honors again. They were Robert C. Clark of St. Paul, the 1940 winner; Andy Szwedko of Pittsburgh, 1939 winner; Al Leach of Cleveland, 1938 titleholder; Dave Mitchell of Atlanta, Ga., who won in 1934, and San Francisco's Charlie Ferrera, who triumphed in 1931 and 1933.

Most of the players took their final practice licks yesterday, some of them shooting for scores and the majority shooting to iron out the rough spots.

In a driving contest, Alex Pietrzak of Dayton, Ohio, poked a long one off the fairway which hit a rock or tree and bounded back into fair territory for 333 yards, first place, and a beautiful gold cup.

Palmer Smith, Seattle, was second at 332 yards; Brownie Kopra, Buffalo, N. Y., was third at 330; Jim Caspio, Cleveland, fourth at 324, and another Buffalo belter, Joe May, fifth at 322. The drives were made from the high 10th tee on the 446-yard hole against a firm wind that played tricks with hooks and slices. Tee shots of around 260 yards were regarded as less than legal length as the public links pummelers entertained the gallery of 1,000 persons.

Field to Be Cut

The contestants went 18 holes today and will again tomorrow, with the field being cut to 64 qualifiers. Intercity team championships will be decided on qualifying round scores. There are 29 three-man teams entered.

Match play starts Wednesday with two 18-hole rounds. Another pair of 18-holers will be played Thursday. Seminfinals of 36 holes will be played Friday, and the tourney winds up with Saturday's 36-hole final.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .355; Mize, St. Louis, .347.

Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 67; Reiser, Brooklyn, 62.

Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 61; Camilli, Brooklyn, 57.

Hits—Moore, St. Louis, 102; Slaughter, St. Louis, 100.

Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 25; Reiser, Brooklyn, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 22.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 7; Rucker, New York, Moore, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 6 each.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, 16.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, 9.

Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 10-0; Krist, St. Louis, 6-0.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .397; Heath, Cleveland, Travis, Washington, and Cullenbine, St. Louis, .370.

Runs—DiMaggio, Boston, and DiMaggio, New York, 76.

Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 74; Keller, New York, 73.

Hits—DiMaggio, New York, 118; Travis, Washington, 112.

Doubles—DiMaggio, Boston, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 26.

Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 10; Travis, Washington, 9.

Home Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 20; Keller, New York, 19.

Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 12; Case, Washington, 11.

Pitching—Benton, Detroit, 6-1; Feller, Cleveland, 17-4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	53	26	.671	
Cleveland	49	32	.605	5
Boston	42	36	.538	10½
Chicago	40	39	.506	13
Detroit	40	43	.482	15
Philadelphia	36	41	.468	16
Washington	29	49	.372	23½
St. Louis	27	50	.351	25

Results July 12

Washington 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 4.
New York 7, St. Louis 5.
Boston 7, Detroit 5.
Boston 10, Detroit 2.

Results July 13

New York 8, Chicago 1.
New York 1, Chicago 0. (11 inns.).
Cleveland 9, Boston 6.
Cleveland 2, Boston 1 (11 inns.).
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.
Washington 7, St. Louis 3.
Washington 6, St. Louis 5.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	65	35	.650
Seattle	54	43	.557
San Diego	53	45	.550
Hollywood	47	49	.490
San Francisco	47	54	.465
Los Angeles	45	53	.459
Oakland	43	56	.434
Portland	38	59	.392

Texas League

DALLAS, July 14 (AP)—Official Texas League standings including games Sunday:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	63	25	.716
Tulsa	46	41	.529
Shreveport	46	42	.523
Dallas	42	48	.467
Beaumont	42	48	.467
Oklahoma City	43	51	.457
Fort Worth	41	50	.451
San Antonio	39	37	.406

The national professional football race will get under way Sunday, Sept. 7, at Cleveland. Pittsburgh plays the Rams.

Pitchers Have Their Day Throughout Big Leagues

By the Associated Press

For the benefit of those folks who think baseball's second name is Di Maggio—and vice versa—this is as good a time as any to point out that pitchers really still are of some use in the game besides helping to keep up a club's intake average at mealtime. Of course, none of them look any good when Joe is waving his war club at them these days. Ted Lyons and Lefty Thornton Lee of the Chicago White Sox are the latest to join Joe's personal "serve-it-up-and duck" department. The big guy connected safely off each of them yesterday, as the sizzling Yankees swept a twin bill, to run his all-time record for hitting to 53 consecutive contests.

But, despite the fact that Joe's carefree attitude regarding pitchers has dragged the elbowing fraternity into low repute, the boys who throw in the majors generally showed up the slugging specialists on Sunday's full schedule. It was by far the best day for twirlers the big leagues have seen this season.

Three Shutouts

In the 15 tilts on the big-league card, three tossers served shutouts, three more gave up only one run. Eleven of the twirling jobs were six-hitters or less, with southpaw Ken Heintzelman of the Pirates and Red Ruffing, the Yankee key man who turned in his seventh straight win, pace-making the parade. Believe it or not, even Cleveland didn't need Bob Feller to win a pair; the Yanks clicked mostly because of their pitching, and Elmer Riddle remained just that to National League batters.

This collection of curving didn't do much to change the baseball picture, unless you want to count the Washington Senators' climb out of the American League cellar by trouncing the St. Louis Browns twice.

After the firing ended, the Yanks, riding a 14-game winning streak, were five full games in front of the American League pack, while the Dodgers' National League lead was narrowed down to 2½ games over the St. Louis Cardinals, largely because of Claude Passeau.

Dodgers Split

Claude, who labors for the Chicago Cubs, threw a neat six-hitter at the Brooklyns in the opener of a twin bill, and, what with the backing of a 16-hit attack, took a 10-3 victory. In the afterpiece, young Newt Kimball, starting his first encounter of the year, clouted the Cubs with a six-hitter for a 3-1 victory.

This split enabled the Cards to pick up a full game by flailing the Phillies twice. Lon Warneke's eight-hitter produced a 7-2 win in the opener, while Bill Crouch came up with a sparkling four-inning relief job to save an 8-5 decision in the second act.

It's a toss-up between Ruffing and Heintzelman for the best pitching performance of the day. Red went to work in the nightcap for the Yanks, had a no-hitter going into the eighth inning and wound up with a 1-0 three-hit win in 11 innings for his tenth victory of the year. In the opener, Spud Chandler pitched five-hit ball to win his first victory of the campaign, 8-1.

Vaughan on Bench

Heintzelman discovered a new branch of his family in the New York Giants lineup. They were all his cousins as he hurled two-hit ball, allowed only one man to get as far as second and tossed the Pirates to a 4-0 picnic. This boosted the Bucs' winning streak to seven straight, but it ended right there as Bill Terry's Terriers came back to take the nightcap, 8-2, behind Hal Schumacher's five-hit hurling. Just for the records, Frankie Frisch still had Arky Vaughan holding the bench down.

Also missing was Ted Williams, from the Boston Red Sox lineup. He hurt his ankle Saturday and his absence yesterday was about as unimportant as your right arm. With the fireman's bat out, the Red Sox run-making machinery had monkey wrenches in it and they lost to Cleveland, 2-1, in 11 innings after going down 9-6 in nine. Lefty Al Smith gave up 11 hits in the second game but won, although Mickey Harris allowed only eight and fanned 10 men.

As usual, opposing batsmen couldn't solve the Riddle from Cincinnati and unbeaten Elmer posted his tenth straight win by blanking the Boston Braves with five hits for a 4-0 Red victory.

Did You Know?

Christy Mathewson's famous "fadeaway" is used today by numerous pitchers, but the modern term is "screwball."

Manny Salvo and Tom Earley combined on a nine-hitter to beat Paul Derringer, 6-5, in the second game.

Even Jack Knott, who sits down to table with the Philadelphia Athletics these days, was in the parade. Turning in his fourth win in his past five starts, he downed the Detroit Tigers, 5-4, with five hits, despite two homers by Pinky Higgins.

Washington walloped St. Louis, 6-3 and 6-5, as a quartet of Nat pitchers allowed only 13 hits through the 18 innings.

White Sox Show Handsome Profit

CHICAGO (AP)—The Comiskey family stands an excellent chance of receiving a handsome profit on their Chicago White Sox for the second-straight season.

The White Sox, led by Jimmy Dykes, have attracted 386,413 paid spectators, in 40 home games. At this rate the club will exceed last season's home attendance by about 50,000. The Sox have 37 games remaining at Comiskey Park.

A double-header with the New York Yankees yesterday drew 50,387—second largest crowd in Chicago's baseball history.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 13

International League

Buffalo 6-3, Toronto 5-2.
Newark, 6-3, Baltimore 2-2.
Montreal 6-2, Rochester 3-1.
Syracuse 4-2, Jersey City 3-14.

American Association

Columbus 6-3, Milwaukee 2-0.
Indianapolis 3-4, St. Paul 1-0.
Toledo 10-1, Kansas City 3-4.
Minneapolis 8-2, Louisville 1-0.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 2-5, Sacramento 1-6.
San Francisco 6-0, Oakland 0-3.
Hollywood 8-3, Los Angeles 2-1.
Seattle 10-0, Portland 4-3.

Texas League

Beaumont 4-4, Oklahoma City 3-2.
Tulsa 2, Shreveport 1 (5 innings, rain, second postponed).
Houston, 3-8, Dallas 2-4.
San Antonio 10, Fort Worth 9 (17 innings).

Southern Association

Atlanta 8-13, New Orleans 1-1.
Knoxville 3-1, Memphis 1-3.
Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 1 (second rain).
Nashville at Little Rock, rain.

Eastern League

Binghamton 5-1, Hartford 0-0.
Springfield 4-0, Albany 0-1.
Williamsport 10-2, Wilkes-Barre 1-0.
Scranton 4-0, Elmira 2-4.

Oddities

Boston is a town Bob Feller likes to stay away from. He finished just one game in five years' appearances there.

Forty-four years after Willie Keeler hit in 44-straight games his record was broken.

Joe Di Maggio continued his consecutive hitting streak with a borrowed bat. His own pet was stolen in Washington after he'd hit safely in 41. Then he used Tommy Henrich's club.

American golfers will welcome the war's end so they can go after the British Open again. They have won seven times.

International League

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	55	31	.648
Buffalo	54	37	.593
Montreal	49	38	.563
Rochester	49	41	.544
Jersey City	44	43	.506
Syracuse	38	46	.452
Baltimore	25	47	.427
Toronto	23	66	.258

Club Pros Favor Changing Dates of Open and P. G. A.

DENVER, Colo., July 14—(The Special News Service)—The sports trail winds back to Denver where the 24th Professional Golfers' Association championship has just concluded a smash hit and run, and what do you suppose this piece will be dedicated to? Nothing else but golf.

There'll be a change in the dates of the U. S. open and the P. G. A. championships most important of the events involving professionals, if the club pros have their way.

The open is always a June fixture. The P. G. A. dates vary.

Such veterans as Paul Runyan and Gene Sarazen are behind a move to hold the tournaments either in May or in September, permanently.

Switch Dates

They're lining up their cohorts for a concerted drive to switch the dates. Runyan points out the June date for the open deprives the club professional of part of his most lucrative period. Sarazen concurs. When he should be home teaching, he is in some other part of the country preparing for the year's biggest tournament. With the P. G. A. held in July this year, the pros were forced to make trips to two different sections in consecutive months.

Eliminate the conceded putt: It's the consensus of the professionals that the conceded putt should be shelved, along with such antiquated golfing items as the gutta percha ball and heavily ribbed clubs. Best illustration of this occurred in the semifinal round of the P. G. A. when Sarazen made Byron Nelson putt one from 14 inches. Nelson missed. Most of these "kick-ins" are conceded. The boys want an iron-clad rule that every ball must go into the cup before the hole is officially completed.

Perfect Golfer

Championship Material: U. S. open title-holder Craig Wood says driving and putting are the two most important phases of the game, particularly in championship play. "The man who can hit the ball long and straight has the advantage," Wood points out. "He is so far out he has only an easy shot home. If he is an accurate putter his chances are the greater."

Perfect Golfer: P. G. A. Tournament Bureau Manager Fred Corcoran fashions this composite golfer, who probably never would lose a match. This mythical man would be constructed as follows:

Driver—Jimmy Thomson; Brassie—Sam Snead; Spoon—Craig Wood; 4 Wood—Paul Runyan; Long Irons—Byron Nelson; Medium Irons—Henry Picard; Short Irons—Ben Hogan; Trap Shots—Gene Sarazen; Putter—Horton Smith. Best competitive spirit—Walter Hagen. Any arguments?

Greatest Golfer: Champion Wood picks Champion Nelson as the greatest player in the game today. Mighty nice coming from the man who holds the most important title of all. Wood also challenges Nelson to a 72-hole duel on match play basis, the winner to pocket the entire gate receipts. While in a picking mood, Wood named Mark Fry, of Oakland, Calif., as one of the 10 best professionals in the nation.

Sarazen Again

Sarazen scores again: The P. G. A. will select a new honorary Ryder Cup team next September but the matches with the British won't be played due to the war. On the team will be Sarazen who will enjoy the distinction of being the only man who was named for the 1927 squad which played in the first international competition.

Before leaving Sarazen it should be noted he still clings to his knickers. He claims to have found added use for the plus fours. When they get old, he scissors half of the legs off, making shorts for him to use during the haying season on his Connecticut farm. He has 40 pairs of knickers in his wardrobe now and says the stores practically give them to him—they can't sell them.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	53	26	.671	
St. Louis	51	29	.638	2½
New York	41	34	.547	10
Cincinnati	41	38	.519	12
Pittsburgh	36	36	.500	13½
Chicago	36	44	.450	17½
Boston	31	44	.413	20
Philadelphia	20	58	.256	32½

Results July 12

Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.
New York 6, St. Louis 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago at Boston, postponed.

Results July 13

St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 4, Boston 0.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 5.
Chicago 10, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 0.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Marvin (Bud) Ward defeated George Victor, 2 and 1, in Western Amateur golf finals.

Three Years Ago

Travis Jackson, former star infielder, returned to New York Giants as coach; replaced by Hank de Berry as Jersey City manager.

Five Years Ago

A full United States team of 384 athletes was assured for Berlin Olympics.

No Spiked Shoes For Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Japanese schoolboy athletes in the approaching national track and field championships will have to compete without spiked shoes, according to a Welfare Ministry announcement reported here from Tokyo.

A desire to conserve needed metals and to change the object of the meet from "competitive" to "training" is given as the reason.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 268,040
1940 volume to date 70,346,179
1939 volume to date 129,751,565

Market Trend Is Indefinite; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Stocks had difficulty in keeping their balance in today's market.

While most leaders managed to tack on minor fractions at one time or another, losses were plentiful near the final hour and a large assortment was unchanged. Dealings slackened appreciably, with transfers for the full proceedings at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Wall Street apparently found little inspiration in the conflicting war news, Churchill's speech or the British-Bolshevist pact. Business optimism was the principal prop for individual stocks. Trimming of commitments here and there was attributed to the belief the market might be due for a "correction" in view of last week's upturn, best in more than a year.

Given an occasional lift were shares of Lockheed, Consolidated Aircraft, Crucible Steel, Montgomery Ward, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Southern Pacific, Texas Corp., U. S. Gypsum, U. S. Rubber and Goodyear.

Among laggards were J. I. Case, General Motors, Chrysler, Great Northern, Western Union, Anaconda and Douglas Aircraft.

In the curb forward leanings were displayed by Aluminum of America, Brewster Aero, Creole Petroleum and United Specialties.

Bond Market Higher

Prices of prime rated investment liens edged up a little in today's bond market.

A number in this category made up losses recorded last week as market followers concentrated on more speculative mediums in connection with inflation talk. Other corporate groups were irregular, with gains predominating near the final hour.

Gainers in the mixed market included Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrant, up more than a point. Fractionally better were St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Standard Oil (New Jersey) 2¾s.

Slightly lower prices were paid for Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Southern Pacific 4½s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

The foreign list was quiet, with Buenos Aires 4⅜s and Canada 4s showing fractional advances. Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40 and Tokyo Electric Light 6s were lower.

No Shortage Of Aluminum, Declares NAM

NEW YORK (AP)—Contrary to some reports, there is no current aluminum shortage for airplane production or other vital defense industries, according to a survey by the National Association of Manufacturers.

While there was no assurance this situation would continue, the association announced that a telegraphic poll of 20 leading defense production centers indicated present output of the metal was well ahead of the most optimistic estimates.

Some shortages were reported, Association President Walter D. Fuller said, but in these cases the reason generally given was lack of familiarity with priorities procedure or delay in delivery.

Mr. Fuller said non-defense users of aluminum were receiving virtually none of the metal. But that many manufacturers reported satisfactory results from such substitutes as steel, cast iron and plastics.

"There has been a great deal of confusion in the public mind over the controversy in the press whether defense production has been held up or is being seriously delayed by the reported shortage of aluminum," he declared.

"There is no assurance that such a shortage might not develop in the future as the defense program expands, however, and the mere finding that there is no current shortage should not be interpreted as an effort to discourage collection of aluminum household utensils or other methods of conserving the civilian use of this much-needed metal."

Cotton Prices Hit New 11-Year Highs

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Cotton advanced $1 a bale today to new 11-year highs.

Inflation fears, reports of weevil damage and continued unwanted rains in the cotton belt stimulated demand for contracts.

Trade, speculative and Bombay buying disclosed only limited scale up hedge offerings. Occasional profit taking flurries reflected ring traders' profit selling.

Late afternoon values were 17 to 20 points up, December 15.85, January 15.89, May 15.93.

Reorganization Plans Of Keith-Albee Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. announced stockholders had approved reorganization plans and that a new subsidiary had sold $8,000,000 in securities to institutions.

Two subsidiaries, B. F. Keith Corp. and Greater New York Vaudeville Theaters Corp., were merged into a new B. F. Keith Corp.

The new corporation sold $6,000,000 of 4¼ per cent mortgage and collateral trust bonds due June 1, 1954, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and $2,000,000 in 2½ per cent serial notes to a group of banks headed by the Bankers Trust Co.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	52½	52	52½	+ ½
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jul 11
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	42½	42⅜	42½	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5	5¾	Alaska Jun (1½)	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	5	7¼	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ½
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	5	24	23⅜	23¾	— ¼
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	160	159¾	160	+1¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 8
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	17	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
82½	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¾
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	14	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
18	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18	17⅞	18	Jul 8
1¼	1	Amal Leath	1	1	1	1	Jul 10
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Jul 12
59½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	*4	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
18⅜	14⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	Jul 11
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	43	42¼	42¼	— ¾
8½	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 12
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	13	2	2	2	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
34⅛	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	9	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ¾
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch&C (.80g)	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	108	107¾	108	Jul 12
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 9
7	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 10
18⅛	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
1⅜	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 10
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	20¼	20	20	Jul 10
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	37	36½	36½	Jul 11
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
30¾	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
17⅜	11⅝	Am Ice	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	12	23	23	23	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 12
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	13	14¼	14	14¼	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	11	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	3¼	3	3	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	18½	18¼	18¼	Jul 11
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	14	1⅞	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ¼
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	4	30	29¾	30	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	26	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	14	15⅛	14¾	15	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5¾	5¼	5¾	Jul 11
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Jul 11
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	6	44⅜	44	44¼	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	150	149½	149½	Jul 9
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45	45	45	— ¼
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	Jul 12
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 10
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87	87	87	Jul 12
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	19	156⅞	156½	156½	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	71¾	71¼	71¾	Jul 12
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	73¼	72⅝	73¼	Jul 11
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Jul 11
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	+ ⅝
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 11
71½	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	3	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
56½	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	52	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	Jul 11
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 11
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 7
30	26	Arch-D M (.65g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110	110	110	
5½	4	Armour Ill	36	5	4¾	4⅞	
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	65	65	65	+ ⅛
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	5	30	29½	30	+1
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
8¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	8⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	Jul 9
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jul 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 12
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	17	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	66	66	66	— ½
22	13½	Atl Coast Line	54	23¼	21⅞	23	+1⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	27½	27½	27½	Jul 12
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	39	39	39	Jul 12
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	19	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	Jul 9
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
50¼	47⅛	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 12
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	6⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	4	27⅜	2	23⅜	Jul 11
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	24	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	18	4⅛	4	4	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	6	10	9¾	9¾	
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10¼	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	18	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jul 12
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	4	27	27	27	Jul 9
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	Ju 10
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	5	38½	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	7	31	30¼	31	+ ½
71⅛	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	15	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	— ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	4	27½	26⅞	27½	+1
21¾	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	22	21½	22	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 11
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	26	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bond Al&Br (1g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 12
20¾	13⅝	Borden Co (.60g)	10	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	13	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	3	13¼	13⅝	13⅝	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	Jul 11
41½	31¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	3	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	
14⅞	10	Bkly Un Gas	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	4	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	13	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
18½	15¼	Burling M .60g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	Jul 12
8⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3¾	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Jul 12
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 11
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10¼	10	10¼	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	14	7	6⅞	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	4	13	13	13	Jul 12
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	4	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	4	36¾	36⅜	36¾	Jul 10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	Jul 12
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	Jul 11
77⅛	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	76½	75½	76	—1½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	49¼	49	49¼	— ¼
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	7	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	9	8	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	21½	Century Rib M	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 11
347⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	34⅞	34½	34¾	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 12
21⅛	17⅛	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 12
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	—3
3½	2¼	Ches Corp	52	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	54	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
16¼	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	7	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jul 9
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 12
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	⅜	⅜	Jul 10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 11
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	16	56⅞	56¼	56⅛	— ⅝
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	7	37	37	37	—1
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	38¾	38½	38¾	— ¼
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jul 11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jul 9
14⅝	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jul 11
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	9	17	17	17	Jul 12
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	17	16⅞	17	
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	78½	78½	78½	Jul 11
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
26	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	82	80	80	Jul 12
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	32¾	32⅛	32¾	+ ½
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	10	10¾	10½	10½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	28	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	63½	63	63	
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	*32	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	21	17	16⅞	16⅞	Jul 11
34⅞	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	59	35⅜	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	13¼	12⅞	13¼	Jul 11
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	19	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	97⅝	97½	99¾	— ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 11
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	*8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
1⅞	¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jul 11
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100	100	100	Jul 11
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
14¾	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	15	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
1⅛	½	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
102	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	101¼	100¾	101	+ ⅜
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	3	35⅛	34⅜	34¾	— ¼
8⅞	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
41½	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	41	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅜	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	23	23	24⅜	25	+ ½
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	18	18	18	— ⅜
13⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	Jul 11
50¼	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty International'l	3	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
8¾	4¾	Crosley Corp	13	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
275⅝	195⅜	Crown C&S(¾g)	4	223¼	223¼	223¼	
451⅜	393¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)

Commerce and Finance

Henderson Says Government Must 'Sop Up' Extra Buying Power

Business and Industry

Steel Output Up 4 Points To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States last week gained 4 points to 97½ per cent as a recovery from the holiday, according to the magazine Steel.

Very much concern which developed during the week on the part of many civilian steel users is in large measure unjustified, says the service. "So far," continued the service, "the worst suffering among consumers has taken the form of pinches and inconveniences, with but very few cases where steel shortages has halted production lines.

Shortages of Alloy

"Pinches come mostly from alloy steel shortages. For example, taps, made of special steel, are under priorities—but the same taps can be used for civilian purposes. Aggravating the apparent strain on civilian needs is the fact that some consuming plants are working at 100 per cent of capacity, contraseasonally, making products now in full force which would normally be made next winter.

"Meanwhile the civilian situation should become better as various adjustments are made.

"More interesting examples of use of substitutes for the duration come to light. A prominent state contemplates use of plastics in place of sheet steel for 1943 auto license plates. A maker of ventilating fans is making blades of wood.

"Clever devices for rationing steel are being put into effect. Thus a maker of standard pipe not only rations pipe with respect to quantities already on hand, and, what is more novel, with respect to distance from the source of supply. Thus a distributor near the mill is allowed two months' supply; one on the Pacific Coast, six months' supply.

Auto Output Rises

"Some companies employ the general principle in dolling out steel of supplying only amounts furnished in previous years, thus devoting their excess production over those years to filling defense orders. The best brains of the industry are wrestling with the distribution problem and are doing well under the circumstances.

"Steel ingot production for the first half of 1941 was 40,911,886 net tons, or within 20 per cent of total steel production for the entire world war year of 1917. The gain was nearly 40 per cent over the same period of 1940.

"Finished steel shipments by United States Steel Corp. of 1,668,637 net tons established an all-time high for that month, the previous record having been in 1917 at 1,558,444 net tons.

"Automobile production last week recovered from the holiday curtailment by 17,861 units, 114,318 having been scheduled, as against 62,176 for the like week of 1940.

"Details have been settled for the allocation of 625,000 tons of semifinished steel for Britain, for shipment before third quarter."

Debenture Group Calls for Tenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Fourteen mortgage debenture corporations whose securities are identified with the interest guarantee of Maryland Casualty Company have issued a call for tenders of their debentures. These corporations in the aggregate have debentures outstanding of approximately $19,612,000. Assets of the corporations consist of cash and mortgages aggregating approximately $7,132,000. The corporations announced that tenders must be received on or before Thursday, July 31, but reserved the right to extend the final date to Friday, August 15.

In announcing the call, the corporations informed their debenture holders that they have made arrangements with Maryland Casualty Company pursuant to which the latter will purchase all or any portion of the mortgages held by the corporations at par and accrued interest, provided the corporations need additional funds to purchase debentures at not above certain limited acceptance prices stated in the call. These prices range from 38.48 to 76.60 per $100.00 face amount of debentures.

Corporations participating the call for tenders are: American Debenture Corporation, Arundel Debenture Corporation, Colonial Debenture Corporation, Carolina Debenture Corporation, Continental Debenture Corporation, Continental Investment Debenture Corporation, Franklin Debenture Corporation, National Debenture Corporation, Potomac Debenture Corporation, Potomac Consolidated Debenture Corporation Potomac Franklin Debenture Corporation, Potomac Maryland Debenture Corporation, Potomac Realty Atlantic Debenture Corporation and Standard Debenture Corporation.

Canadian Industrial Activity Advancing

By the Associated Press

New York

The index of industrial activity in Canada compiled by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, rose to 159 at mid-June from 155 at mid-May.

The bank reported that every industrial group except clothing and the automotive trades showed increased output.

The percentage of factory capacity utilized rose from 110 to 113 because of overtime work.

Auto Industry Gets $1,050,000,000 In Federal Contracts

DETROIT, Mich (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., in a survey of armament activities, says that in the first six months of this year, direct Government contracts to the motorcar industry companies aggregated $1,050,000,000. It added that $260,000,000 in construction had been authorized and nearly all was under way to fill manufacturing requirements for arms work.

In an outline of the individual plants needing large forces of workers, the survey said that 225,000 such men will be required by late winter or next spring for the arms production job.

Next year, it continued, seven companies will be building airplane engines and eight will be in production on multi-million-dollar contracts for plane structural assemblies. Forty nine companies were listed as in production or preparing to produce guns, shells and ammunition components of various kinds.

"Today," said a prefatory note, "it can be said that we are entered on the production phase of the arms program. The mass volume stage is ahead."

U. S. Regulation Cuts Trading Sharply On Commodity Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Six of the seven commodities traded in the New York Commodity Exchange have come under some kind of Federal Government control and the mart has released about 50 per cent of its employees and planned to reduce to virtually just a trading floor the amount of office space rented.

Recently business in the commodity market was booming. While stock market trading dropped into the doldrums, many brokerage offices installed increased facilities for handling customers' demands for buying and selling futures deliveries in the staples.

First one and then another of the products felt the imposition of controls, however, and the dealings dwindled proportionately.

Today came the announcement of the commodity exchange's responsive action, while the stock exchange trading has picked up to 800,000 to 1,000,000 share days.

Canadian Imports Rise $125,000,000

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian imports increased $125,000,000 to $530,360,000 in the first five months of 1941 in comparison with 1940, the Bureau of Statistics said.

Imports from empire countries rose $26,000,000 to $127,735,000. Foreign countries sent Canada goods worth $402,626,000, a gain of $99,000,000.

Purchases from the United States valued at $375,403,000 showed a gain of $102,000,000 over the five months of last year. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped more than $3,000,000 at $52,591,000.

Canadian domestic exports for five months in 1941 valued $567,008,240 compared with $1,175,954,420 in all 1940.

Keynes Likes U. S. Tax Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Maynard Keynes, British economist, hasn't sold America on his compulsory savings plan, but the Treasury, a spokesman said, has sold Mr. Keynes its new tax prepayment plan. Mr. Keynes came to Secretary Morgenthau to get details of the recently announced plan and said he would urge its adoption in England as supplement to various savings plans there, the department official said.

OPACS in Fighting Inflation Proposes Rationing of Goods

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14 (AP)—Leon Henderson asserted bluntly today that "the party is over" as far as the retail sales boom occasioned by defense spending is concerned.

The administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply said in a speech prepared for a meeting of the New York Housewares Manufacturers Association that defense needs would require rationing of the materials which go into manufacturing articles the public has been buying in ever-increasing amounts.

To Combat Inflation

It already has become apparent, he said, that practically no aluminum would be available for civilian use after military needs were met and "it is becoming evident now that the amount of copper, steel, nickel, zinc, chromite, manganese and a number of other materials required for armaments is going to be so great that we won't have enough left over for consumers' durable goods."

This, he continued, "means rationing, not by cards at the stores but at the raw materials line, and rationing means that someone is going to get hurt."

Mr. Henderson said there was grave danger of inflation and that the office of Price Administration was going to "barge ahead" in the fight against it.

"Before long now," he said, "there will be more purchasing power running around hunting something to buy than there are goods available. If that occurs to substantial degree, no power on earth can prevent inflation.

"For that reason the Government must sop up some of this extra purchasing power, and it can do so in many healthy ways. It must increase taxes, thus helping to pay for defense. It can stimulate savings—thus providing a back-log for the future when first attention is not being given to merchandise of death. Consumer credit must be kept from expanding."

More Hours for Defense

More of America's working time must be devoted to the business of defense, Mr. Henderson said.

"If we assume that all the people working at producing goods and services in this country are working eight hours a day," he explained, "then our defense is taking one hour of their time. But in Germany, every employed person is working between four and five hours out of every eight on defense, and England is about the same.

"I feel that Hitler will be licked by American production—but we can't do it by giving just one hour out of eight.

"We can equal Nazi Germany and all its conquered territory's production if we spend two hours a day on defense. In other words, two hours a day of America's production is equal to four or five of Nazi Europe's.

"If we are in earnest about this matter—and I believe deep down we all are—then the American way would be to out-produce Hitler. We can do this if we spend three hours out of every eight for defense.

"My guess is that by next spring we will be equaling Hitler's production."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week the stock market really showed some action. It had the first million-share days this year, and the best volume for any day since last November. The Dow - Jones industrials went through the previous ceiling of 124.65 of April 3, and then the rails looked as though they might "confirm" the industrials. Leadership on the rise was good and toward the latter end of the week the market showed familiar signs of "rotating," with the laggard issues and groups like oils, golds, farm equipments, and so forth beginning to follow the leaders. It was a round-lot rather than an odd-lot market, with the proportion of small orders falling well below recent weeks. All told it seemed to show a surprising strength and to confirm the general rule that the market has a seasonal rise during the July and August hot weather.

But the market certainly has not—at least yet—indicated any reversal of the long-term downward trend. Only the intermediate trend has turned upward.

Explanations were numerous and not very convincing. The Russian resistance to the Germans was one. That helps the British and so helps the United States, and so puts off the day of American entrance into the war. The Iceland incident was given as another explanation; that seems to hasten active American participation, so these two explanations more or less cancel out.

The third most popular explanation was the prospect of an "inflation" in commodity prices, with the embarassment of OPACS in its price-ceiling program. That didn't seem like a very good explanation, because the price-rise is stil largely in the raw materials which industry must use, and is not likely to be offset by corresponding rises in finished goods.

The Henderson-Nelson program in the Harvard Business Review of stabilizing corporation profits round the levels of recent years, which would amount to an indirect 100 per cent excess profits tax applied by catching business between the pincers of higher wages and crop-prices on the one hand and level finished-goods prices on the other, still seems likely to prevail as the dominant theme of Washington economic policy after the current stock market rise runs out. There did not, in short, seem to be any really good explanations of the rise. Therefore it must be a "technical" rise, which is Wall Street jargon for "otherwise inexplicable."

The business indices dropped sharply over the week of the Fourth, due largely to the fact that the Fourth was on Friday, tempting business managements and heavy industry to take an unusually long week-end—probably the longest that will be taken by American industry for a great many months to come. But this seasonally adjusted drop is likely to be more than made up promptly, and the trend is still sharply upward, despite the small role in the now more or less outmoded orthodox indices of over-all business activity played by the defense industries. The airplane industry, for instance, rates only one-quarter of one per cent in the FRB index.

It begins to look as though the steel industry will not be able to keep up its close-to-100 per cent operating rate, due to growing shortages of scrap steel and pig iron. Some fabricating plants may have to be closed; many big steel companies are operating from hand to mouth so far as scrap steel is concerned. This tightens up the situation as to availability of steel to non-defense industries. Though the general estimate seems to be that defense, American and British, is only requiring round 25,000,000 tons a year out of an 85,000,000-ton output, on the other hand civilian orders are having to be postponed further and further.

Auto Car Famine in Fall

The explanation seems to be that there are many intermediate types of order which are not straight defense, nor yet straight civilian, but which come ahead of straight civilian requirements. Of such, for instance, are orders for steel for freight cars, new strategic highways and bridges, etc. This seems to make the original Gano Dunn reports on steel seem even more shortsighted; but, on the other hand, it makes the New Deal-inspired proposal to spend 4,000,000 tons of steel this year and next in order to add 10,000,000 tons of steel-making capacity in 1943 seem also shortsighted. It means narrowing down ever further the available supply of steel in the present emergency, in order to have plenty for civilians two years from now.

It becomes obvious that automobile output will not next month be abruptly cut by either 20 per cent or 50 per cent. Apparently instead the automobile people will be allowed to continue to get out all the cars they can get the materials and men for, on a hand-to-mouth or catch-as-catch-can basis, until the defense program's axe falls on their sources. Already they are losing control of both their raw materials sources and their own factories, which are at the command of the OPM.

Against the June all-time high monthly output of 555,000 cars, output this month as manufacturers taper off on 1941 models is expected to run a shade under 400,000 cars, and the change-over will be made soon by the various manufacturers, but not all at the same time. A car famine is certain by the fall, with consequent tightening of sales arrangements, so that buyers will have to make larger cash-down payments, get smaller trade-in values on their old cars, etc.

The Cotton Situation

Perhaps the most interesting commodity development was the government report showing cotton acreage this year as likely to run around 23,500,000 acres, smallest since 1895. Even if last year's phenomenal yield-per-acre of 252 pounds were repeated, a crop of only round 11,500,000 bales would be made; if the average yield of the last ten years were made, the crop would come out under 10,000,000 bales, smallest since 1921 and barely in excess of present phenomenal domestic consumption with little or nothing left over for export.

The South is now raising about as much on 25,000,000 acres as it raised on 40,000,000 acres 20 years ago. Incidentally this is going to mean an extraordinary shortage of cotton seed oil, price of which has been gyrating round wildly on successive appraisals of whether OPACS or the farm bloc will win the present tussle over price-ceilings for farm product products.

Savings and Insurance

Price control, incidentally, seems quite bogged down politically, and may be postponed until the autumn, when the problem will be even more acute. Only one out of 800 textile mills has so far actually obeyed the OPACS order by retroactively adjusting contracts to the new gray goods ceilings. The other 799 and their factors and treasurers and representatives just aren't doing anything about it except to try to get OPACS to take the very reasonable step of allowing a committee of the industry to work out a fair schedule. OPACS has apparently already had to make modifications in its recent ceiling on hide prices.

Savings bank deposits figur[illegible] seem to indicate that a considerable part of the new defense savings bond subscriptions are not coming out of current but out of past savings. At least after adjustment for interest (dividends) savings bank deposits are declining slowly. The last of them have now cut to a 1½ per cent interest rate, while the smaller defense bonds yield round 2.90, which may help to explain the trend.

Curiously enough, however, the other large outstanding American savings institution, life insurance, seems to be feeling the same influence. Despite the rapid increase in national income and in pay rolls, salaries, and so on in the last year, sales of life insurance are showing only the most moderate advance over last year. This is rather ironic, since in the pre-defense days the idea-men of Washington were complaining of the huge sums being sterilized by going into the insurance companies.

Now, however, when official thought aims toward encouraging savings, the savers aren't doing so well. It may be fear of inflation, or fear of the insurance companies, after the job done on them by the TNEC, or it may be that the class of people who buy most of the insurance aren't participating in the general improvement—or don't expect to much longer.

Retail Food Prices Rise Over 13 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A general advance in retail food prices from mid-May to mid-June boosted the housewife's marketing costs to a point 13.3 per cent above what it was before the war began in September, 1939, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Price increases were reported from all parts of the country, the bureau said with the greatest increases in pork, lamb, lard, eggs, onions, potatoes and apples.

Demand Increases

The agency attributed the general rise to increased consumer demand and continued large government purchases plus some speculative buying.

Price reports during the last half of June indicate that a further advance will be shown in the bureau's complete study of price changes between mid-June and mid-July.

The report showed an increase of 3.7 per cent in retail food costs from mid-May to mid-June.

The bureau noted that prices for pork chops and bacon were now more than 30 per cent above a year ago, and lard was up 40 per cent. Butter, eggs, evaporated milk, sugar, navy beans, cabbage, bananas and green beans were up from 10 to 34 per cent over a year ago.

A few items, including cereals and certain fresh fruits and vegetables were lower than a year ago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June retail prices showed the greatest monthly advance since the present upward movement began in 1939. The Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index on July 1 gained 1.5 per cent, the greatest monthly advance since the NRA days in 1933. The index at 97.7 (Jan. 3, 1931=100) also shows a gain of 5.2 per cent above July 1 a year ago. The advance since the present upward trend began approximates 9.9 per cent. It is the longest sustained gain of the index in recent history. Current quotations are still about 16 per cent below the 1929 levels.

General Advance

Each of the major groups advanced during the month, with the greatest increase recorded in piece goods, women's apparel and home furnishings. Comparison with the 1939-40 low shows the greatest advance recorded in home furnishings, with piece goods following. Men's apparel still shows the smallest gain.

With the exception of women's underwear and shoes, every item in the index showed an advance. This is the greatest number of items to show a gain during any one month. The greatest advances recorded during the month continued in furs, furniture, cotton piece goods.

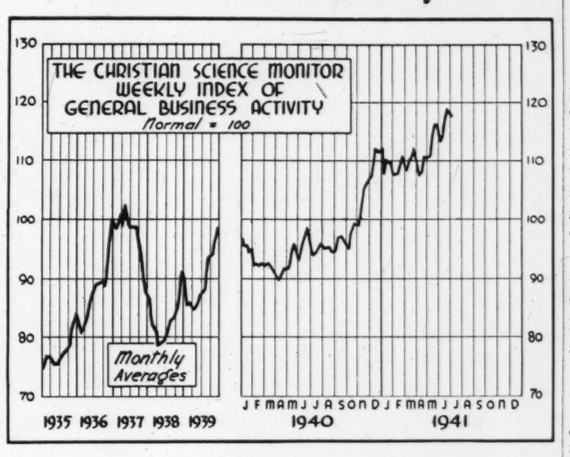
A more accelerated rate of gain in retail prices is to be expected from now on, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist, under whose supervision the index is compiled. He points out that retail prices are still below replacement levels, and with wholesale prices tending higher it is difficult to see how a further advance in retail quotations can be avoided.

Brazil Would Retain Its Rubber Supply

RIO DE JANEIRO—Profiting by the unfortunate experience of last season when Japanese interests managed to acquire practically the entire rubber output of Brazil to the great detriment of local consumers, President Vargas signed a decree-law giving domestic rubber manufacturers a two days' option on the new Amazon crop at the price prevailing in the open international market.

It is presumed that such rubber as is not acquired by the Brazilian firms will be thrown upon the open market. In 1939 Brazil's rubber production was just under 12,000 tons and in 1940 it was about 1,000 tons more. Domestic manufacturers claim that their 1941 requirements will be about 6,000 or 7,000 tons. Assuming that these figures are correct then it is evident that about one half the total production of the Amazon valley will find its way to the world markets.

Monitor Index of Business Declines in Holiday Week



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined during the holiday week to 117.7 (prel.) compared with 118.7 in the preceding week and 94.1 in the week ended July 6, last year.

Decreases in two of the components more than offset a modest gain in the third.

Electric power production dropped off slightly more than usual during the holiday-shortened week. The adjusted figure, however, held close to the previous week's level which was the highest since 1930.

Pre-holiday buying to boost the total for bank debits outside New York City to the highest level for any corresponding week since 1929, but the week's gain was less than seasonal.

With the heavy shipments of defense materials and increased consumer requirements miscellaneous freight carloadings declined less than seasonally. The adjusted index moved up another notch although still remaining below the high level of early in the year.

In the past week industrial production rebounded from the holiday curtailment and trade made a relatively satisfactory showing. Commodity prices showed further increases, with food and farm product prices continuing to rise.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 5,* 1941	June 28, 1941	July 6, 1940
Combined index	117.7	118.7	94.1
Bk deb's o'side NYC	120.9	124.0	94.3
Elec pw production	111.2	111.5	96.3
Misc Carloadings	121.1	120.5	91.8

*Preliminary

Retailers See U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act Causing Many Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Many retailers expect the Federal Wool Products Labeling Act to cause numerous changes in merchandising when it goes into effect July 14.

The new law requires that any product which contains wool, except carpets, rugs, mats and upholstery fabrics, must bear a label which reveals the percentages of "wool," "reprocessed wool" and "re-used wool."

The first classification covers new wool never before been made up into woven or felted merchandise. Reprocessed wool is material which has been woven or felted without ever having been used by the consumer, while re-used wool means fabric which has been used by the consumer and then been reduced to a fibrous state and again made into some wool product.

Since not enough wool is produced to make all things that the consumer needs, about 25 per cent of that used is reprocessed or re-used wool. In the course of a year, it is estimated by the Textile Economics Bureau, 265,000,000 pounds of new or virgin wool is used, compared with 10,000,000 pounds of reprocessed wool and 75,000,000 pounds of re-used fabric.

Wool merchandisers fought the legislation for more than 20 years saying they felt the labels would be more confusing than helpful. Today they have embarked on a campaign for the education of consumers concerning the meaning and importance of the labeling.

In a survey conducted by the National Retail Dry Goods Association among retailers only 29 per cent believed that purchases of wool merchandise would be influenced more by the information on the labels than by price.

The main problem, they felt, was that the labels would not identify the grade of the wool so that it would be conceivable for a high grade of reprocessed or re-used wool to cost more and last longer than a cheaper grade of new wool.

Administration of the Wool Products Labeling Act will be under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission.

Factory Building Costs Up 10 P. C. In Second Quarter

CLEVELAND (AP)—The defense construction boom caused factory building costs to jump 10 per cent in the second quarter on the index compiled by the Austin Co., engineers and builders.

For the April-June period the index advanced 10 points to 109—largest increase since the United States started its big armament program.

The index, which charts labor and material costs in construction of a typical one-story steel frame, monitor-type plant, assumes 1926 costs represent 100. It stood at 91 in the third quarter of 1940, climbed to 94 the next quarter and advanced to 99 for the first quarter of 1941.

"This latest advance reflects record-breaking activity for the national defense program and unprecedented pressure for construction labor and material in certain areas which have felt the full impact of the defense building boom," George A. Bryant, Austin Co. President, explained.

"There are now so many special factors in almost every building project that average costs are significant only insofar as they indicate the general price trend."

Crude Oil Output Drops Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The Nation's daily average crude oil production in the week ended July 5 declined 189,050 barrels to a total of 3,658,200, compared with 3,602,400 a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Basing its estimate on reports of refining companies owning 86.3 per cent of total U. S. capacity, the API set the daily average crude run to stills at 3,745,000 barrels on operations at 87.1 per cent of capacity. Last week the figure was 3,930,000 barrels and a year ago 3,535,000 barrels.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks at the end of the week totaled 90,064,000 barrels, compared with 91,461,000 barrels at the end of the previous week and 92,988,000 barrels a year earlier.

Total gasoline production was 12,558,000 barrels against 13,252,000 barrels last week. Imports for the week were 1,559,000 barrels of petroleum, a daily average of 222,714 barrels and compared with a total of 1,684,000 barrels for the week before.

Mortgage Bankers Again To Sponsor Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Mortgage Bankers Association of America will sponsor for the fifth consecutive year the Exposition of Building, Industry and Services to be held in conjunction with the organization's 28th annual convention in New York October 1, 2 and 3, Dean R. Hill, President, announced.

The Exposition, the only one of its kind in the country, is created to show the mortgage lenders who supply the bulk of the private mortgage money, the newest developments in building and related fields.

U. S. Extends Storage Loan Wheat Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—With many farmers protesting against the 49 cents a bushel penalty on excess wheat, the Agriculture Department announced a 12 months extension of the period during which such grain may be stored under government loan and thereby opened a way for growers to avoid the penalty.

Farmers having excess wheat—that produced on an acreage in excess of their AAA planting allotment—may do one of three things under marketing quotas approved at a recent grower referendum.

They are:

(1) Pay the 49 cent penalty on the excess.

(2) Store the grain under Government loan at 60 per cent of the rate allowed farmers complying with AAA allotments, or store under bond, in the hope that restrictions upon sale or use of such grain may be lifted within a year or so.

(3) Give the grain to the Government for relief use.

Under original regulations, the Government offered loans for a period ending April 30, 1942. Regulations announced extend the date until April 30, 1943.

Officials explained that a farmer storing excess wheat under loans could take it from storage and sell it free of penalty in event that:

Quotas were lifted by 1943.

He underplanted his acreage allotment next year by the amount of this year's excess.

He suffered a crop loss next year in which case this year's excess grain could be sold as part of the 1942 crop without penalty to the extent that 1942 production fell below his quota.

Farmers taking advantage of the extended loan will be allowed 12 cents storage allowance for grain stored on their farm.

Insurance Companies Payments in Year To Date Over 1 Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total payments by life insurance companies to policyholders and beneficiaries for the year to May 31 passed the $1,000,000,000 mark with the payment of $215,573,000 in May, according to a report from the Institute of Life Insurance.

The total of all payments to policyholders and beneficiaries for the first five months of the year is $1,116,084,000, which is at the rate of $7,391,000 per day compared with the daily rate of $7,299,000 in 1940.

Total death benefits paid in May were $82,185,000, of which $60,189,000 was under ordinary policies, $13,268,000 under industrial policies and $8,728,000 under group policies. This brought the five month total of death benefits to $433,769,000.

Total payments to living policyholders in May were $133,388,000, bringing the total for the first five months to $682,315,000. Payments of maturing endowments were $23,626,000 in May, of which $16,261,000 were ordinary life and $7,365,000 were industrial policies. Disability payments totaled $8,579,000, annuity payments $13,595,000, surrender values paid out $54,193,000 and dividends to policyholders $33,395,000.

Fred Fisher

DETROIT, July 14 (AP) — Fred Fisher, 63, eldest of the seven famous Fisher brothers and co-founder of the Fisher Body Corporation which figured prominently in the growth of the automobile industry, has passed on.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Furnishings Trade Brisk; Prices Higher

CHICAGO (AP) — Makers and traders of the nation's home furnishings reported that business was booming despite uncertainties bred by the national defense emergency.

The industry's two big summer markets opened last Monday and for a week manufacturers, dealers and buyers have been talking about scarcity of materials, production costs and priorities, delivery problems, taxes, wages and prices.

Innovations in style and design were secondary factors to a greater extent that in years for the simple reason, spokesmen explained, that manufacturers are having trouble enough producing even shortened, simplified lines.

Records Broken

Nevertheless, managing director Percy Wilson of the merchandise mart said all dollar-volume records were broken at his market and Presidnt Lawrence H. Whiting of the American furniture mart described his trade show business as strong and healthy.

Mr. Whiting added that 8,950 buyers registered the first week, a 40 per cent increase over last year, and Wilson said registration was up 49 per cent.

Prices commanded first attention, in view of Price Administrator Leon Henderson's recent demand that furnishings manufacturers keep prices at May levels. Two OPACS officials, Peter A. Stone and Dr. James F. Bogardus, who spent the entire week at the markets, announced that prices could be raised 5 per cent over May levels without consulting government officials but that anyone who boosted prices beyond that would be required to furnish adequate reasons.

Prices Increase

Spokesmen of both markets said price increases averaged 10 per cent and hastened to add that the manufacturers believed they could give the Government many reasons such as labor costs, materials costs and scarcities.

"Little if any speculative buying has been done by the visiting retailers," Mr. Whiting said. "It hasn't been practical to do so in view of the policies laid down by the manufacturers."

Mr. Wilson said dollar-volume business was governed entirely by manufacturers' ability to deliver. Manufacturers opened few new accounts in order to be able to provide goods for present customers.

Both markets continue through this week.

Sugar Beet Growers Seek New Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—Although favoring re-enactment of the 1937 Sugar Act of the AAA, which expires this year, the Salinas Valley unit of the Central California Beet Growers Association favors six changes in current legislation.

At a meeting presided over by Donald Boysen, president of the local sugar beet association, Salinas Valley beet growers recommended the 1937 measure be continued if the following changes are incorporated::

1. Allotment to sugar beet processors increased approximately 15 per cent.

2. Conservation practices, such as fertilizing, cover-cropping and like procedures separated in the sugar act and that incorporated in the general soil conservation act.

3. Labor restrictions eliminated for the same reason that such legislation for tobacco, corn, cotton and wheat includes no such restrictions.

4. A tolerance of approximately three per cent allowed in measurement of sugar beet plantings. At present none is considered even though plantings may be off only a fraction of a per cent.

5. The sugar act amended to allow estiblishment of sugar beet co-operative factories if growers so desire. Present legislation practically eliminates this possibility.

6. The sugar beet seed industry protected by tariffs so that after the war is ended the industry will not return to Europe as it did after the first World War. The sugar beet seed industry, local growers pointed out, has become a valuable asset to the western States.

Army Buys 6,567,000 Pounds Frozen Beef

CHICAGO (AP) — Awards have been let to two companies for 6,567,000 pounds of fresh frozen boneless beef for the Army, officials of the Chicago quartermaster depot announced.

Wilson & Company of Chicago was the low bidder for 6,000,000 pounds of the contract and the Houston Packing Company of Houston, Texas, was low bidder on the remainder.

The meat, purchased by the New Orleans quartermaster depot, will be distributed to the many Army organizations that will be on maneuvers in that area during the summer months.

American Car Dividends

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—The American Car & Foundry Co. resumed dividends on the common stock after a four-year lapse, declaring $1 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24. A regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock payable October to stock of record September 24, was also declared along with a dividend of $2.04 a share on the preferred which clears up all the previous undistributed earnings applicable to the preferred. This dividend is payable August 29 to stock of record August 22.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
9	3s 49-46	110.13	110.13	110.13
20	4¼s 52-47	119.7	119.7	119.7
75	2s 50-48 Mch	103.19	103.19	103.19
100	2½s 53 49	108.5	108.5	108.5
2	3s 55-51	112.30	112.28	112.30
50	2¼s 53-53	106.18	106.18	106.18
100	2⅞s 60-55	111.12	111.11	111.11
210	2½s 58-56	104.14	104.14	104.14
25	2⅞s 63-58	110.22	110.22	110.22
11	2⅞s 65-60	111.12	111.12	111.12

New York City Bond

22	3s 80	104⅜	104¼	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
5	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	55¾	55⅜	55¾
7	Alleghany cv 5s 44	89½	89	89½
22	Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	77¾	77¾
19	Alleghany 5s 50 st	57½	57	57½
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
22	Am & For P5s 2030	59⅛	58¾	58¾
7	Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
1	AmT & T 5½s 43	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛
11	Am T & T 3¼s 66	109½	109	109½
13	Am T & T 3¼s 61	109⅞	109¼	109⅝
5	Am T Fdr cv 50	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Am W W & E 6s 75	110	110	110
1	Anacanda Cop 4½s 50	103	103	103
5	Ang C Nitra deb 67	28	28	28
6	Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106	106⅛
17	AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109⅛	109¼
2	AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅛	104	104
2	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
5	A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
2	A C Line cit 4s 52	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
63	A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅜	65
2	A C Line 5s 45	89	89	89
6	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
25	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64⅛	64½
8	B&O 95 st A	34½	34¼	34½
2	B&O 95 st C	38	38	38
6	B&O 2000 st D	34¼	34⅛	34½
19	B&O 5s st F	34½	34¼	34½
70	B&O cv st	31⅜	31⅛	31¼
16	B&O 4s 48	64	64⅜	64
2	B&OPLE&WV 4s 41st	52½	52½	52½
6	B&O S W 50 st	44½	44¼	44½
2	Bang & Aro cv 4s 51 st	46	46	46
1	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
2	Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	98⅞	98¾	98¾
2	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106¼	106¼
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
27	Boston&Me 4½s 70	31	30½	30¾
2	Boston&Me 4s 60	69½	69½	69½
2	Bos & NY ArL 4s 55	20	20	20
4	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104½	104½	104½
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11	Buf Gen El 4½s 81	112¼	112¼	112¼
11	Buf R&P 57 st	42¾	42½	42¾
1	Bush Term 5s 55	53¼	53¼	53¼
5	Bush Term 4s 52	76	76	76
3	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
7	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	103¼	103	103¼
5	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103⅜	103½	103⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	99½	99½	99½
2	Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104	104
1	Can Pac 5s 54	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Can Pac 4¼s 46	87¾	87½	87¾
10	Can Pac 4½s 60	78¾	78¾	78¾
7	Can Pac 4s perp	64½	64¼	64½
1	Can SOO 4s 65	107	107	107
8	Celanese 3s 55	99⅞	99½	99⅞
8	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
129	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	15¼	16¼
1	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	55	55	55
6	Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
21	Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54¾	54⅞
7	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72½	71½	71½
16	Can RRNJ 5s 87	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	Can RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17	17	17
5	Sertain Td 5½s 48	88½	88½	88½
1	Chesapn P&P 4¾s 50	105½	105½	105½
15	Chi&Alton 3s 49	16	15¼	16
7	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84	84	84
2	CB&Q 4½s 77	73½	73½	73½
4	CB&Q gen 4s 58	81⅞	81½	81½
4	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98	98	98
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
98	Chi&E Ill inc 97	29⅜	29	29⅜
2	Chi Gt W 4s 88	68½	68½	68½
10	Chi I&L 5s 66	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
418	CMSP&P 5s 75	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
541	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3	3⅛
30	CM&SP 4½s 89C	40¾	40⅜	40¾
1	CM&SP 4½s 89E	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
7	CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
11	Chi&NW 6½s 36	35¾	35½	35½
36	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	20½	21
1	Chi&NW sgn 5s 37	30	30	30
5	Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
34	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20	20	20
45	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¼	20	20¼
8	Chi & NW 4s '87	29	28¾	29
25	CRI & P 4½s '52A	15⅛	15	15⅛
10	CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	14	14	14
2	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	CRI & P 4s '88	23½	23½	23½
108	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13½	13⅛	13½
13	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	CStL&NOMe m4s '51	51	51	51
8	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
5	Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	102	102	102
15	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	97½	97½	97½
21	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94½	93¾	93⅞
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75½	75½	75½
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86½	86½	86½
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	76	76	76
1	Col P & T 5s '70	81	81	81
2	Col & So 4½s '80	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	Columbia G 5s'52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Colo&So Oh El 3¼s '70	109¼	109¼	109¼
116	Comwlth Mack inc 4½s ww	52½	51¼	51½
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
30	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	110¾	110½	110¾
4	Con Rys 4s '54	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
7	Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	18	18	18
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Dayton P & L 3s 70	108	108	108
11	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	53	53
5	D & R G 4s 36	15⅝	15¼	15¼
1	D & R G 5s 55 Asd	2	2	2
10	D & R G West 5s 78	15½	15¼	15½
2	Det Ed 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6	Det T Tun 4½s 61	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
9	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
48	Erie 1st 5s 67	30½	30½	30½
26	Erie rfg 5s 75	30⅝	30½	30⅝
5	Erie 1st 4s 96	91½	91½	91½
28	Erie gen lien 4s 96	59	58¾	58¾
2	Fla E Cst 5s 74	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3	Fla E Cst 5s 59	66	66	66
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94⅞	94½	94½
1	Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106½	106½
11	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104¾	104½	104⅝
5	Gt Nor 5s 73	98¼	98	98¼
15	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¼	101¾	101¾
14	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
1	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	93	92	93
2	Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	72	72	72
1	Gulf M & Oh 4s 2015	48	48	48
2	Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	84	84	84
2	Housatonic 5s '37	65	65	65
2	Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s'54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
16	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	38⅛	37½	37½
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	103½	103⅛	103½
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
13	Ill Cen 4s '53	44¼	43⅞	44¼
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
45	Ill Cen 4s '66	46	46	46
3	Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	82¼	82¼	82¼
11	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	48¾	48½	48½
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
19	Indpls Un Gas 4s '56	19	19	19
2	Inland Stl 3s '61	106½	106½	106½
7	Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1½	1½	1½
57	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
18	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18	18	18
16	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	18	17⅞	17⅞
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
31	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	89½	87⅞	89⅛
32	Int T&T 4½s '52	42¾	42½	42½
67	Int T&T 5s '55	45	44¾	45
8	K C South 3s '50	67	67	67
4	Koppers Co 3½s '61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
37	Lac Gas 4½s '42 A	71½	70	71½
23	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	80	79	80
130	Lac Gas 5½s '53	79⅛	76¼	79
20	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	79	75¾	78
4	Lac Gas 5s '42	98	98	98
26	Lac Gas 5s '39	90	90	90
10	Lautaro Nit inc '75	28	28	28
1	Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Leh & N Y 4s '45	45	45	45
10	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	74	74	74
8	Leh V Coal 5s '54 st	65	65	65
3	LehValHTerm5s '54	47	46⅜	47
1	Leh Val NY 4½s '50	47¾	47¾	47¾
31	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36⅛	35½	36
49	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33½	32	33⅛
99	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	30¼	31
1	Lex&East 5s '65	115⅜	115¾	115¾
5	Libby McN&L 4s '55	107	107	107
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96½	96	96½
1	Louis&Nash 5s '69	87	87	87
1	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8	Maine Cen 4s 45	80⅛	80⅛	80⅜
6	McKess&Rob 5½s 50	115	115	115
6	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	106⅞	106⅞
1	M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	M&SLL rfg 5s 62	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
33	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11¼	11½
16	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30	29¾	30
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1	M-K-T 4½s 78	26	26	26
4	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	24⅝	24½	24½
5	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
12	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
86	Mo Pac 5s 77F	27⅞	27⅝	27¾
4	Mo Pac 5s 78G	28¾	28¾	28¾
8	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29½	29½	29½
10	Mo Pac5s 81 I	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
13	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	2	2
2	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Mon W Pa Pb Sv 6s 65	111½	111½	111½
4	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	106⅝	106⅝
1	Mor&Essex 5s 55	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
26	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37½	37¼	37½
1	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	41	41
10	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105¼
2	Nat Stl 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
4	N Eng RR 5s 45	59½	59½	59½
1	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74½	74½	74½
3	N O Pub Sv 5s 52A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅜	74½	74½
4	NO Tex&M 5s 35A	37	37	37
4	NO Tex&M 5s 35A	37	37	37
1	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	43	43	43
45	NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	61¾	61¾
9	NYC 4½s 2013A	57	56¾	57
11	NYC cn 4s 98	60⅞	60¾	60⅞
4	NYC cv 3¼s 52	60½	60½	60½
10	NYC&HR 3½s 97	101½	101½	101½
28	NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¾	796	79¾
2	NY Chi &S St L 6s 50	95¼	95	95¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	75½	75½	75½
26	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63⅛	62¾	63⅛
108	N Y Connect 3½s 65	102	101⅞	102
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
14	NY Edis 3¼s 66	110	109⅞	109⅞
24	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29⅝	29½	29⅝
7	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46½	46⅜	46½
65	NYNH&H 4½s 67	28⅝	28½	28⅝
8	NYNH&H 4s 55	26⅜	26½	26⅜
5	NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26½	26½
4	NYNH&H 3½s 47	25¾	25¾	25¾
5	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26	26	26
5	NYNH&H 3½s 54	25¾	25¾	25¾
17	NY Q&W rfg 4s 92	7¼	7⅛	7¼
5	NY S&W gen 5s 40	16½	16½	16½
18	NY Steam 3½s 63	108	108	108
1	NY S&W Term 5s 43	90½	90½	90½
4	NY Tel 3¼s 67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3	NY W&Bsot 4½s 46	4½	4⅜	4⅜
10	Norf Sou 5s 61 ctf	28	28	28
15	Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	28	28	28
4	Norf & W 4s 96	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
4	Nor Am Co 4s 59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
25	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66¼	66½
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52⅛	52¼
3	Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75⅜	75½
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42¼	42¼
2	Ogden&LCha4s48	5½	5½	5½
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
2	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	105½	105½	105½
5	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	91⅜	91	91⅜
2	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
6	Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
3	Petn RR 4½s deb 70	93½	93⅜	93⅜
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102	101⅝	102
7	Pen RR 4½s 84 E	102⅛	102	102
3	Pen RR 3¾s 70	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Pen RR 3¼s 52	88¾	88¾	88¾
4	Pere Marq 5s 56	77	76¾	77
6	Pere Marq 4½s 80	67½	67⅝	67⅜
6	Phelps Dodge 3½s 53	107½	107¼	107½
78	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
41	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¾	27⅜	27¾
31	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3	PCC & StL 5s 70A	110	109½	109½
1	PCC & StL 4½s 77	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10	Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	63¼	62¼	63¼
10	Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	63½	62½	63½
19	Pitt & WVa 4½s 60C	63	62	63
21	Portl Gen El 4½s 60	85	84½	84¾
2	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5	Readg 4½s 97B	82	82	82
4	Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104½	104¼	104¼
5	Rem Rand 4½s 56xw	104⅜	104¼	104¼
8	Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	11¼	11	11¼
53	RI Ark & La4½s 34	15½	15¼	15½
7	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
15	StLIM⅜S4s R&G33	74½	74⅛	74½
5	StLPeo&NW5s48	40¾	40¾	40¾
5	StL Pub Svc 5s 59	79	79	79
27	St L S F 5s 50B	16	15⅞	16
97	St L S F 4½s 78	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
8	StLSF4½s 78ct st	15½	15⅜	15⅜
41	StL S F 4s 50A	15	15	15¼
3	StL S F ref 5s 50A ct	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4	StL SW rfg 5s 90	19½	19½	19½
6	St L SW 1st 4s 89	75	75	75
3	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	52¾	52¾	52¾
31	StP&KC Sh L 4½s 41	10½	10⅝	10⅝
2	SA Pr Pass 4s 43	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
21	Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
6	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7	7	7
4	Sea A L rfg 4s 59	4⅞	4½	4¾
2	Silesian-Am 7s 41	82½	82½	82¼
3	Simmons cv 4s 52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
35	Sou Pac 4½s 68	52	51½	52
56	Sou Pac 4½s 81	52	51½	51⅞
30	So Pac 4½s 69	52	51⅝	52
12	So Pac 4s 55	66¾	66⅝	66¾
6	So Pac clt 4s 49	49¼	49¼	49¼
6	So Pac 3¾s 46	70	70	70
30	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	53⅝	54
11	South Ry cn 5s 94	91	90⅝	90⅞
12	South Ry gen 4s 56	62	61¾	62
1	So Ry 4s St L 51	74¼	74¼	74¼
7	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	106	106
2	Superior Oil 3¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102¼	102¼	102
1	Tex Corp 3s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69¼	69	69⅛
11	Third Ave aj25s 60	17⅝	17½	17⅝
2	Third Ave 4s 60	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10	Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
3	Un Pac 3½s 71	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11	Un Pac 3½s 70	99	99	99
1	Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Unit Drug 5s 53	39	38¾	38¾
5	Utah L&Trac 5s 44	104	103½	104
1	Utah P&L 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108⅜	108¾
36	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	17	16½	16⅝
89	Wabash 2d 5s 39	25	24¼	24¾
15	Wabash 5s 80D	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
59	Wabash 5s 76 B	16	15¾	16
17	Wabash 4½s 78C	15⅝	15½	15½
1	Wabash DesM 4s 39	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	Walwth 4s 55	85¼	85¼	85¼
7	Warner Bros 6s 48	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	Warren Bros 6s 41	61	60⅝	61
5	West Shore 4s 2361	53	53	53
4	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49	49	49
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	103½	103½	103½
18	Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	93½	93¾
2	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25½	25½	25½
1	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25¼	25¼	25
18	Western Un 5s 51	83¾	83¼	83¾
7	Western Un 5s 60	83	82½	83
8	Western Un 4½s 50	80⅜	80¼	80⅜
8	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1	Wis Cen 4s 49	38½	38½	38½
10	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	12¼	12¼	12¼
6	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½
5	Young S&T 3¼s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

2	Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2	Antioquia 7 4s C D	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Argentine 4½s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
2	Australia 5s 57	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
5	Belgium 7s 55	75	75	75
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Nazi Invasion of Soviet Union Boost to Democracy in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The denunciation of Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union, made by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, and his accompanying warning to Mexicans to avoid confusion created by this new phase of the war struck the keynote for editorial and public reaction to the event in Mexico. The ultimate result of the discussions now going on here is to produce a new appreciation for and of democracy, in its truest sense.

The Padilla statement, issued on June 23, declares that: "The German Army's aggression against the Soviet Union should not cause us ideological confusions. Our country has reiterated on many occasions its loyalty to the democratic principles which constitute the cause of America. On the other hand this aggression is one of the most tragic violations of international ethics recorded in history. The cause of the Soviet Union should serve as an example for those who believe that abstention —including aid to the Nazi-Fascist powers—will be appreciated by the totalitarians in the development of a policy which recognizes only force."

Powerful as this statement is in its directness and brevity, and it is in complete accord with the many declarations for Democracy and against Totalitarianism, made by Mexico's new Foreign Minister, its chief significance for Mexico lies in the warning that the event "should not cause us ideological confusions." Unfortunately there is no riper ground for "ideological confusion" than in Mexico today where the warring forces of the extreme Right and extreme Left have been in conflict ever since the inauguration of the Avila Camacho regime last December.

New Impetus

No one recognizes this more clearly than the Mexican Government and press and the swift overturn of international alignments caused by the German invasion of the Soviet Union has given new impetus to the conflicting groups attempting to seize control of Mexico's internal affairs for exploitation by foreign powers.

First spokesman for the Left to expound the significance of the Nazi-Soviet conflict was Vincente Lombardo Toledano, former General Secretary of the Confederation of Labor. Señor Lombardo Toledano has closely followed the Communist Party Line ever since he emerged eight years ago as an outstanding labor leader in Latin America.

Excerpts from the Lombardo Toledano statement on the new conflict are: "The world is divided into two great camps—the fascists and anti-fascists, independent of the discrepancies of their material or political interests and ideas. From today, in consequence there are only two belligerent powers.

"The Latin American nations . . . can now contribute with effectiveness to the overthrow of fascism by destroying the cases which sustain international fascism in their own lands. This can be done through the expropriation of the fascist properties and the dissolution of the political parties and groups of Creole fascists behind which the international powers work. . . . The less economic holdings which the fascists have in Latin America, the less political turmoil will be found in our countries. The greater the domestic democracy of the Latin-American nations, the greater will be their outside aid against fascism.

"Confronting the great change in human history which the war signifies, no subterfuges nor reserves can now justify an attitude of sympathy for the cause which the barbarous regime of Hitler leads. It will be useless to raise now the anti-Communist argument as a smoke screen to hide fascist sympathies.

Supreme Battle

"The instant has arrived for the supreme battle. Each man and woman in the world is faced with only two paths to select : that of the ignominy which fascism signifies; that of the dignifying of the human species is the other and it leads to victory and to the establishment of justice."

This clear cut analysis is denied by the majority of the Mexican press. It is denied because Mexico has seen too much of Communism and its effects in recent years, and through bitter experience refuses to accept the principles of Communism as being the same as the principles of Democracy. The retort to Señor Lombardo Toledano's blast is that Democracy, not Communism, is the answer to the world's needs.

This pro-Democratic stand is well expressed in an editorial in La Prensa of June 25. After citing the Foreign Minister's remarks about avoiding confusion it declares that "There is an abysm as great as the Atlantic between the confessed or unconfessed principles which separate or unite many peoples of Europe, and those which we fight for in America." It continues with the contrast that the Americas are, free, young, underpopulated nations, rich in raw materials and that their fundamental problems are those of work, of stimulating production, of initiative.

"We should not commit the error," continues La Prensa, "of taking excessive part in the new debate of the European war, classifying it as nazi-fascist or as communist, when the old democratic ideals, the only ones which in reality have been saved in this bankruptcy of principles, are those which have until today maintained liberty in the world.

Swift and spontaneous reactions prove the Mexican press to be on the alert against the increase of Communist influence here. They prove the Mexican press to have reached a profound appreciation of the Democracy which rules the Western Hemisphere. And they prove the Mexican press, which represents a genuine cross section of the people, to be determined to defend and support that Democracy against the onslaught of Nazi, Communist or Falangista doctrines all based upon the totalitarian pattern of the omnipotence of the State.

'Explosive' Rivets For U. S. Planes

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Explosive rivets which may be a factor in speeding American aircraft production and simplifying design are described in the midsummer issue of the du Pont Magazine.

The article describing the product of two years of experimental work by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company—an improvement on a design of two Germans—suggested that the rivets might avoid the troublesome problem of riveting fastening points in planes which are accessible only from one side.

All-metal pursuit planes have as many as 800 such fastening points, while the largest all-metal bomber has as many as 10,000. The article said that a skilled workman, using the best present mechanical methods, can set about two to four of these "blind" fasteners a minute, but the new du Pont rivets may be installed by one workman at a rate of 15 to 20 a minute.

The article said a "high explosive is secreted in a cavity at the end of the shank. Heat applied to the rivet head by an electric gun detonates the charge. The explosion expands the charged end of the shank, thus forming a 'blind' head and setting the rivet."

Clark Accuses Wickard on War

SALINA, Kan., July 14 (AP)—Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri charged that Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard was using his Department and the A. A. A. as a propaganda agency to dragoon farmers into support of this country's entry into war.

Senator Clark, speaking at an America First rally, said "that splendid Kansan, Harry Woodring, was fired out of the Cabinet" for refusing to repudiate President Roosevelt's pledges to the American people, while "such saboteurs as Knox, Stimson, Ickes, and Wickard are permitted to stultify their offices by openly repudiating every promise that the President ever made."

Of Secretary Wickard, Senator Clark said:

"With the co-operation of this machinery and that of the farm credit administration, the impression is to be created that a farmer cannot get benefits or loans to which he is entitled unless he joins in Mr. Wickard's policy of war-at-any-price."

U. S. Troops Speed Task in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 14 (AP)—Well-oiled machinery of debarkation has been running smoothly here since the arrival of the American expedition, with mountains of supplies, being moved swiftly from ships to mountain valleys of the interior.

Despite their many difficulties, the troops have been working with speed, precision, and good humor which has impressed the natives.

Residents remark that Americans seem to say that "where there is no road we will make one, where there is no quay we will build one."

[A Reykjavik, Iceland, dispatch radiocast July 12 by the British Broadcasting Company said an armed British trawler had shot down a German bomber in flames after withstanding its aerial attack. The report was heard in New York by NBC.]

No details were given, but the implication of the dateline was that the action occurred in the waters about Iceland, which has been occupied by United States naval forces.]

Italy's Warning

ROME, July 14 (AP)—Taking note of the occupation of Iceland by forces of the United States, a columnist in Premier Mussolini's own newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said July 12 that all ships found going toward England would be attacked.

"All ships found sailing toward England, whatever be their nationality and nature, will be attacked with torpedoes, bombs or guns," said the writer, Mario Appelius.

Commenting on the United States in Iceland move, Signor Appelius said that the United States had been informed of the Italian view "in time to avoid equivocations."

New Hybrid Strains Of Watermelons Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Seven new hybrid strains of watermelons have been produced during this year's season at the Florida Experiment Station in Leesburg, under direction of Dr. Marion B. Walker. Seeds of these hybrids have been sent to several big seed companies and the State experiment stations in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia for trial.

In New Post

Col. William J. Donovan

Who commanded the 69th Regiment during the World War has been appointed by President Roosevelt to the post of Co-ordinator of Defense Information. In his new post Colonel Donovan will collect and assemble information and data bearing on national security from various Government agencies and analyze the material for governmental use.

Donovan Assures France on Victory

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Col. William Donovan, newly named Co-ordinator of Defense Information, told the people of France and its colonies in a Bastille Day address today that "we are confident in the ultimate victory over that man who has devastated your land and who seeks to keep you in subjection."

Speaking in French on an NBC radiocast, Colonel Donovan, a World War veteran, reminded the French people that "our coming in the war was a decisive factor in the Allied victory in 1918."

"We made a tragic mistake in withdrawing from the victory in 1919," he said. "We shall not make that mistake again. We see that the war was only interrupted. It has not ended. Today we are assisting those who fight Hitler. It is true that we have been slow in awakening to the common peril, but our support of the common cause is neither too little nor too late."

Colonel Donovan told the French people that they had been betrayed and defeated.

"Why and how, you know better than we," he added. "There is no shame in your physical defeat by a superior force. The only shame would be if there was a defeat of your soul."

Peace Impossible While Hitler Rules, Walker Declares

BUTTE, Mont., July 14 (AP)—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker asserted July 12 that "there can be no peace" and "no security by treaty or pact so long as Hitler and his doctrines rule Germany."

For that reason, he said in an address prepared for an NBC radiocast, he took exception to those who urge a negotiated peace, and at the same time he undertook to answer critics of President Roosevelt's foreign policy on several other scores.

Speaking in his home State and that of one of Mr. Roosevelt's most aggressive critics, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Mr. Walker said he disagreed with those who contend:

"First, that this conflict is one for political power in Europe alone that in nowise affects the United States.

"Second, the idea of a possible invasion of America by the Axis Powers is fantastic.

"Third, that the duty of the United States is to pursue a policy of strict isolationism, and to take the lead in bringing about a negotiated peace with Hitler."

To those who say the war abroad is no affair of ours, he replied:

"This brutality—this false philosophy that pervades Europe today bespeaks the gravest peril to ourselves and our way of life. That it should not come to the shores of America, as come it will if the conqueror is not halted, is a matter of life and death to our own civilization."

Labor Crisis Over, Knudsen Belief

LOS ANGELES, July 14 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, said he did not believe there would be any more blanket curtailments of automobile production.

"But," he added in an interview last night, "as we run out of various sorts of materials from time to time, there undoubtedly will be some cuts here and there in the auto industry."

Mr. Knudsen expressed hope that the labor crisis in industry had passed. He attributed a recent lull in the number of strikes to the fact that "gradually people are beginning to take an interest in the defense program.

"We haven't hit our work stride yet, but we probably will hit the halfway mark Jan. 1. After that, we will take it all in our stride."

Mr. Knudsen said he planned to remain in Southern California until July 16 and then fly to Dallas, Texas. He is inspecting aviation factories and shipyards.

Administration Seeks Plan To Keep Selectees in Army

Continued from Page 1

are needed in vast quantities, these supplies, except for planes, 'are flowing out of American factories today in a mere trickle.'

"Entirely aside from any question of whether or not we should participate in a shooting war, it remains a fact it would be a crime of inexpressible magnitude to send American boys overseas without adequate equipment, supplies, or even training with which to defend themselves, let alone to win any battles. It would be unspeakable to expose our boys, helpless to defend themselves, to slaughter by the murderous fire of airplanes, such as were the French, Belgian, and English boys, and the soldiers of other countries," Mr. Martin continued.

"Mere appropriations are not achievements."

It is pointed out, however, that the Martin charges do not entirely jibe with defense reports from other sources.

Only this week the OPM announced that during the month of June 1,476 military airplanes had been delivered to the Army, the Navy, and the British—this being a jump of 142 planes, or more than 10 per cent, over May.

Ahead of Schedule

Simultaneously, Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, announced that virtually every ship now under construction for the Navy was ahead of schedule, some of them very substantially so. A similar statement has come from the Maritime Commission in regard to merchant ship construction.

The War Department is reported as concerned over a shortage of manpower for America's increasingly wide ring of defense bases in the event that Congress refuses to remove the ban on using selectees and National Guardsmen beyond hemispheric confines and to permit their retention in service beyond 12 months.

Several Congressional leaders have admitted frankly that the opposition to the changes is greater than had been expected and that there is no surety that the Administration has the votes to push through the amendments requested by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff. The situation is further complicated by the fact that a number of Administration stalwarts have expressed opposition to an outright change in the laws governing the length of service and place of use of selectees and National Guardsmen.

With Mr. Roosevelt discussing the changes with his Congressional leaders, the measure is expected to come up for hearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee Wednesday.

Evidence that the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was satisfied with explanation of North Atlantic conditions given it last week by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, has come from Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

The Senator said that the Committee accepted the Navy's explanation that it dropped depth bombs to frighten away hostile U-boats while engaged in picking up survivors from a torpedoed ship.

Alaskan Wild Breathes Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A vacation land without vacationers is found in the untapped frontier that lies east of the mountainous Alaska panhandle, beside which the proposed International Alaska - Yukon Highway may travel. Here, in Canada's western Provinces, is magnificent mountain beauty, great solitary lakes reflecting gorgeous sunsets, forget-me-nots in bloom, and aspens quaking by little streams, with no one to enjoy their beauty except the wild life, nomadic Indians and a few traders and prospectors. The only reason for isolation of this area is that there is no road into it.

The only way to travel through for most of us is by the armchair route, equipped with the meager information available. Following the proposed route south from Fairbanks, the traveler comes to Tanana Crossing, trading post, "a little northwest of Tetlin." Flowers of the region, according to Alfred and Elma Milotte, big game photographers, are Arctic poppy, larkspur, monkshood, purple vetch, white and blue forget-me-nots, wild roses, and cinquefoil. Wild creatures are abundant and not too wild here, and a beautiful sight is to see salmon leaping high over the rapids and waterfalls.

Supplies on Stilts

A familiar sight is that of caches, little houses on stilts above the reach of wild animals, where supplies are kept. During the summer the Canadian Government sends supplies in. For the traveler has now crossed the border from Alaska into Yukon.

The route now follows south toward another trading post, Burwash Landing on Lake Kluane. Ed Borders, the lad who recently skied over the route, followed an Indian trail down to Kluane and somewhere in here crossed Scotty Creek. To the west there is a panorama of the St. Elias Range, whose grandeur is measured by the fact that it contains nine peaks higher than Mt. Rainier.

There is a Pan American Alaska Airways radio station and landing field at Burwash, for here is a land where the flying machine has supreseded the automobile. Lake Kluane is pronounced almost like Killarney without the "r."

Where Tourists Begin

From here the route swings to the east, 150 miles to Whitehorse. Now tourists appear who have come up from Skagway over the White Pass & Yukon Railroad. Traveling south young Borders "caught a ride on a caterpillar freight from Carcross, Y. T., to Atlin City, B. C." The route now passes Lake Atlin, and no one has said whether it is deep blue or a tepid gray.

The route, which is mostly in Canada, now travels through the northern part of British Columbia down to Telegraph Creek on the Stikine River. The big event in this picturesque, old - worldish town, high on the river banks, is the coming and going of the river boat to and from Wrangell. The Milottes tell of the terrific noise made by huskies tethered along the banks when the boats come and go.

From a little south of this stop the proposed route is a question mark. It may swing to the east and contact the Canadian continental railroad system at Prince George, or to the west and connect with the existing road at Hazelton. Eventually it probably will do both. Either way is through "beautiful, wild country."

Takes Famous Seat

© Harris & Ewing

Carter Manasco

Takes seat in House of Representatives as successor to late Speaker of the House, William B. Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, July 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 3, Sept. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW 15.13mc (19.8m), on 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc. on Aug. 3, Sept. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Aug. 10, Sept. 14.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Aug. 3; Sept. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KRSC, 1150kc, on July 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 27; Aug. 10, 24; Sept. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on July 20; Aug. 17; Sept. 21.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., July 24.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., July 25.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Houe Street, 8 p. m., July 21.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., July 22.
Los Angeles (auspices Twenty-first and Thirty-sixth Churches): Studio City Theater, 12134 Ventura Boulevard, Studio City, 12:10 p. m., July 25.

Connecticut

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., July 22.

Massachusetts

Plymouth: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., July 22.

New Jersey

Wildwood Crest (auspices First Church, Wildwood): Philip Baker School, West Cardinal Road, 3 p. m., July 20.

Charlotte Postal Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Post office receipts in Charlotte rose to $97,099.76 in June, topping all previous records for the month, Acting Postmaster Keely Grice reports. Receipts for June exceeded the total for June, 1940, by $4,833.44. Figures for the quarter ended June 30, this year, also showed a sizable gain over the corresponding quarter last year. Receipts for the 1941 period amounted to $308,163, an increase of $27,182 over the 1940 period.

Portugal Reports U. S. Not to Seize Any of Its Islands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—The Portuguese Government has received a pledge from the United States that it will not occupy the Azores, Cape Verde or other Portuguese islands, according to Dr. Joao A. de Bianchi, Portuguese Minister to the United States, on his arrival at La Guardia Field here from Washington on Saturday with Senhora de Bianchi to meet his 19-year-old daughter, Maria-Joao, who returned to the United States aboard the Yankee Clipper, of the Pan-American Airways from Lisbon after two years in Europe.

The American pledge of non-interference with Portuguese control of the Azores took the form of State Department "notes and memoranda," the Minister revealed.

Dr. de Bianchi scouted as "alarmist propaganda" reports that the United States wished to control any of his nation's islands as Atlantic bases. He voiced "full confidence" in the United States Government.

Declaring that Hitler constituted the sole threat to Portugal, Dr. de Bianchi said large Portuguese military forces on the islands were sufficient to defend them. He knew of no plan to transfer the Portuguese Government to the Azores, he said.

'America First' Aids Urge Knox' Removal

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—A resolution adopted by 118 representatives of ten America First Committee chapters urged that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox be removed from office because of his recommendation that the Navy be used to "clear the Atlantic of the German menace."

Mr. Knox' call for such action in a recent Boston address was viewed at a meeting yesterday by committee representatives as one which "advocated that the American Navy intervene in the present war now."

This, the resolution said, was in disregard of Constitutional provisions that Congress has the sole power to declare war and for that reason "we do declare it to be the sense of this group that the Secretary of Navy is no longer a fit person to hold his present high office and should be removed."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada *(Continued)*

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Correctly Fitted at
SHAINES
ON CONGRESS STREET

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
395 State Street — Tel. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Elizabeth Arden Toiletries
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(Drug Store)
BELLEVUE AVENUE

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf — Tel 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers — Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners — Coal, Coke
Range Burners — Wood
Bowen's Wharf — Tel. 915

SHOES : HOSIERY
HATS : BAGS
HENRY'S
WASHINGTON SQUARE

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of
BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. — Tel. 4320

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPENCER CORSETS
Individually Designed
EVA YOUNG
3 Graysonia Drive
Edgewood, R. I. — Ho 4565

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—2582 — 1900 KING STREET

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 — Ivy 13000

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Printing
Pens Repaired
1021 King Street — Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA VA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

RED CROSS SHOE
Sale at $4.95
STARTS THURS., JULY 17
BRADSHAW'S SHOE STORE
510 KING STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

Have you discovered
THE PERFECT HAM SPREAD!
We have it and it is most toothsome
22c a jar or 5 jars $1.00
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. — Tel. 2872

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	Y	R	I	A		T	R	A	S	H				
F		A	N	D	R	O	I	D		B				
A	W	I	N	D		S	C	A	T	U				
C	O	A	L		I	N	C	H		E	N			
T	A	X		A	S	I	A		T	R	O	Y		
	K	I	D	O	L		A	R	E	N	A			
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H			T	R	E	N	T	O	N			K		
	G	R	A	N	T		Y	U	K	O	N			

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Compeco Dye Works Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Poultry and Eggs
Fresh and Cured Meats
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. — Phone 2-7205

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 — 317 1st Street, S. E.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON — Dial 2-3485

DIAL 8121
Sanitone Cleaner
Garland
CLEANERS-DYERS-FURRIERS
303 FRANKLIN ROAD

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. — Dial 8331

Clover Farms
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Leave your car for
Washing and Greasing
at the
Robertson Esso Service
4th Ave. and Stockton St. Ph. 29-621

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Department Store
New recipes for "KEEPING COOL"
are featured in summer wearing apparel and household items for the summer home.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue — Phone 7101

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC Garment Cleaning System
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy
QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing — Supertest — Washing

BRITISH GOODS
Sweaters, Homespuns and Worsteds, Men's Suits of British Woollens, China, Table Linens Leather Goods
BRYSON-GRAHAM CO. Ltd.
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's Food Markets
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1818 — 901 BANK STREET 5-1497

English Dinnerware
Spode Wedgwood Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. — 4-1008

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Electric Fans and Appliances
PHONE 2-5706 — 378-380 BANK ST.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed, Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar, Ltd. — 68 Sparks Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m to 1 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London — Toronto — Hamilton — Windsor
Kitchener — St. Catharine's — Peterborough
Brantford — Chatham — Stratford — Sarnia
Guelph — Woodstock — Elmira — Lucknow
North Bay — Sudbury — Cayuga — Cargill

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. — HArgrave 2167

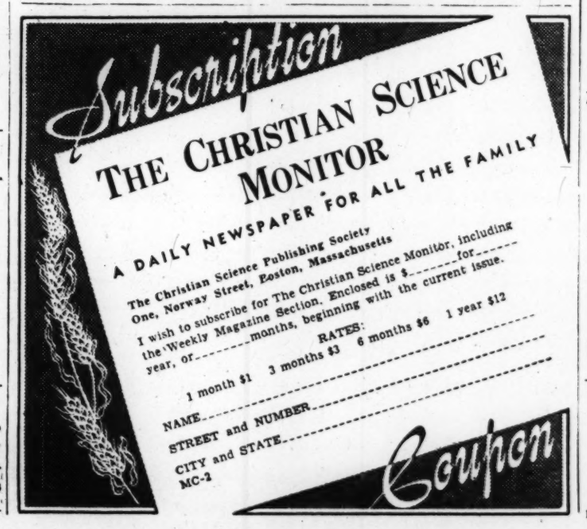
The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS — PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS
TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. — KINGSDALE 5002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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 — 3 months $3 — 6 months $6 — 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
REVITALIZED
This remarkable drycleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next drycleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m to 5 p. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

If it's Piece Goods it's MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Wools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. — Marq. 9439

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers — *Printers*
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. — HA. 9231

ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street — WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Specialists
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to Britain
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9932, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

European Local Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, at 16, SUSSEX PLACE, W. 2.—3 mins. from Lancaster Gate Tube Station; charming ROOMS, hot and cold bathroom every floor; with breakfast from 30/- week, 6/6 per night. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges; comfortable, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a Holland Rd., Kensington, 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

DUPLICATING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chas. 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629. At your service as usual. Promptness, neatness, accuracy.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects, containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 1 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

CUMBERLAND MANSIONS
Bryanston Square, London, W. 1. Opposite Christian Science Church. 2 minutes Reading Room. Quiet surroundings, spacious unfurnished flats, C.H.W. 3-6 bedrooms, 2-3 Reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Rentals £160-£300 p.a. Apply Estate Office, 19, Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1. PAD. 3341.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your blacked-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

POST VACANT

LONDON — Capable experienced caretakers (man and wife) required immediately for Christian Science church in Putney; flat on premises rent free. Apply House Committee, 233, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15.

POST WANTED

BUSINESS MAN with 25 years' executive experience with specialised experience in sales and publicity, available now. Box W-1636, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty-Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6 reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles, Tel. MAI. 2634.

PUTNEY, 11, Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional) 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets with P. O. telephones; from 35/-. J. Thomson, 13, Beaufort Gdns., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3. Tel. 4740.

LONDON—COMFORT. Quietness, Cleanliness can be found at 15, Cliveden Place, S. W. 1. 1 minute from Sloane Square Station.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR; repair specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM: 3581.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE, *Tailors*
Naval, Military and Civil UNIFORMS A SPECIALITY
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. — Gerrard 5187

TEACHERS

MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Gives lessons in correct SPEAKING and SINGING
Also coaches Church Soloists
Inquiries:
163B, Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9
Cunningham 1818

UPHOLSTERERS

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Elderdowns, etc., these brighter days. 52 Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines)
(Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

FUR ECONOMY
FLORENCE CRITTEN
invites her customers and friends to send their Furs for reconditioning for next Winter. No Coupons.
Cold Storage
50, Maddox Street, London, W. 1.

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 — And at Fulham

HAIRDRESSING
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S.W.1.
'Phone SLOane 6580
Individual styles a speciality

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · STRATFORD E15
PHONE MARYLAND 2300 (6 LINES)

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373

The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy, Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway. Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

LONDON W.— Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE Ltd.
Licensed Producers of "Certified" Milk.
11, Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5.
Telephone ACORN 2814.
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
THE EALING HYGIENIC LAUNDRY
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Ireland

BELFAST

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR—FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN
HAND TAILORING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Quality Footwear for All the Family
McAFEE
6-12 Chichester Street, Belfast

For good watches and clocks
Try
R. & S. McCULLY
Watchmakers and Jewellers
4, PETER'S HILL, BELFAST
Repairs a Speciality
Phone 2190

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO. LTD.
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

DUBLIN

Switzers
Household Goods
"Royal Doulton" Ware, "Pyrex" Glass Ovenware, Cutlery, Aluminium and Enamelled Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Wringers, etc.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sergeant: 1941 Model

Camp Hunter Liggett, Calif.

Army sergeants long have had the reputation of being hard-boiled. These rugged individuals are usually portrayed as ready to seize any opportunity to pounce upon and upbraid the timid recruit. But there is another side to the story. The tradition that he is altogether without human sympathy and consideration for the men under him, had an acute upset the other day when Sergeant Robert A—, after a long hard journey with his company, came into camp here, carrying, not only his own pack, but also that of a weary rookie—a young man to whom marching with a heavy pack was all too new.

They had traveled 121 miles, walking the last 17, and it was on this final lap of the trip that the tenderfoot had become too tired to carry on.

Did this sergeant, supposed to belong to a hard-hearted tribe, prod the fellow to greater effort, or, failing that, did he transfer the burden to another soldier's back? He did not. He just shifted it to his own shoulders and moved right along, recognizing nothing unusual in the occurrence

The friendly grin announced that acts like this were not new to him. He knew the rules of brotherhood. Or, who knows; he may be founding a new order of Sergeants—1941 Model.

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. **England.**
2. **Over the Potomac, Washington, D. C., two and two thirds miles from the Capitol; the beginning of the Memorial Highway to Mount Vernon.**
3. **A Grecian island in the Ionian Sea; occupied by Italy.**
4. **A U. S. Army fort at Hampton Roads, Virginia.**
5. **North of San Francisco Bay, California; here the "Golden Hinde" of Sir Francis Drake was anchored in 1579.**
6. **Mount Hood; 11,253 feet.**
7. **The southernmost point of Florida; also the southernmost point of the United States.**
8. **Massachusetts State Highway 17; a section of the old stage road between Boston and Albany over which General Knox brought cannon from Fort Ticonderoga for General Washington's siege of Boston.**
9. **Seattle, Washington.**
10. **South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming.**

Daily Quotation

WHAT great masses of men wish done will be done.—EMERSON.

408 Maple Street

—*Chase Craig*

BUT, DEAR, THE LEAST WE COULD DO IS LET HELEN HAVE THE SITTING ROOM FOR HER GUESTS?
I SUPPOSE WHEN WE GET A TWO-OCEAN NAVY, WE'LL HAVE TO MOVE TO THE BASEMENT—
RUSH PLANS FOR TWO-OCEAN NAVY
CHASE CRAIG

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant By 'Weighted Silk'?

In order to get rid of the superfluous natural gum which clings to the strands of raw silk, the strands are boiled in a hot soap solution. This gets rid of the gum and prepares the strands to take the beautiful dye colors, but it also results in the loss of some 25 to 30 per cent of the silk's weight.

To compensate for this loss, the silk may be given a chemical bath, in the process of which the fibers absorb quantities of one metallic salt or another. This process is known as "loading" or "weighting." Not all silk is weighted. The use of the process is generally restricted to certain classes of goods only.

It is possible for a silk fabric actually to contain more tin (by weight) than it does silk!

In weighting with tin (which is the mineral chiefly used, in loading silk, although salts of barium, zinc, or iron also may be used) the metallic compounds become a permanent part of the silk fiber. The weighted silk has almost the exact appearance of unweighted silk, and it takes to washing and dyeing as well. Nothing short of chemical treatment will cause the fibers to give up their hold on the metallic compounds.

Weighting makes silk fabric drape well, and, by thickening the fiber, also increases the covering power of the material, facts which may hold sufficient to justify the practice.

Adding just enough tin or other metal to replace the weight lost in the de-gumming process is described as weighting the silk to "par." Bringing the silk to weights greater than the original weight is described as weighting "above par." In some cases goods have been loaded as much as 50 per cent above par, in which event the material actually contains more metal (by weight) than it does silk!

Weighted silk is said to be more sensitive to the action of sunlight than is unweighted silk, and too heavily loaded fabrics have a tendency to crack and fray, and not to wear well. Weighting to such extremes may be regarded as adulteration of the silk.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

True Appreciation

Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, 18th century German poet, was once visited by some students to have the meaning of one of his stanzas explained. After reading the stanza he replied, "I cannot recollect what I meant when I wrote it, but I remember that it was the finest thing I ever wrote, and you cannot do better than to devote your lives to the discovery of its meaning."

A Verse for Today . . .

Say ye to the daughter of Zion, Behold, thy salvation cometh; behold, his reward is with him, and his work before him.—ISA. 62:11.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country whose emblem is the rose?
2. The Arlington Memorial Bridge?
3. Cephalonia?
4. Fort Monroe?
5. Drakes Bay?
6. The highest point in Oregon?
7. The American Cape Sable?
8. The Knox Trail?
9. The United States port nearest to Asia?
10. The six States which bound Nebraska?

(Answers appear on this page)

The Department of Commerce regulates transportation of explosives and other dangerous cargoes on vessels.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Auchinleck, Gen. Sir Claude (ô'-kĭn-lĕk') — Newly appointed Commander of the British Forces in the Middle East.

Benoist-Méchin, Jacques (zhäk bē-nwȧ'-mā'-shăn') — Vice-Chairman of the Vichy Cabinet.

Mannerheim, Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf (kärl gōōs'-täv măn'-ĕr-hăm) — Commander-in-Chief of Finland's armed forces.

Mauborgne, Maj. Gen. Joseph O. (mō'-bĕrn) — Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army.

Oumansky, Constantine A. (kŭn'-stăn-tyĕn' ōō'-măn-skē') — Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Quo Tai-chi (gwô' tī'-chē') — Former Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, now Chinese Foreign Minister in the Chungking Government.

Valdovinos, Carlos (kär'-lōs väl'-dô-vē'-nōs) — Chile's new Minister of Defense.

Wavell, Gen. Sir Archibald (wā'-v'l) — Newly appointed Commander of the British Forces in India.

Zuloaga, Gen. Angel (äng'-hĕl sōō'-lô-ä'-gä) — Commander of Argentina's Air Force.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hirohito (hē'-rô-hē'-tô) — Emperor of Japan.

Leningrad (lĕn'-ĭn-grăd; or lyē'-nĕn-grät') — City of Russia, formerly St. Petersburg.

Murmansk (mōor-mänsk') — Russia's ice-free port on the Arctic Ocean.

Reykjavík (rā'-kyȧ-vēk') — Capital of Iceland.

Riga (rē'-gȧ) — Capital of Latvia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; BON; yet; zh=z in azure.

Churchillian Environment

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

This war placard bearing Prime Minister Churchill's portrait was photographed in Churchill Inn, Churchill, Somersetshire.

In Lighter Vein

Bubble Bursts

"Yes," said the great man, "I woke up one morning and found myself famous."

"It was slightly different with me," sighed the other. "I found myself famous—and then I woke up."—Grit.

Patiently Waiting

For his gallantry a Scottish soldier was given a decoration. A week or so later a pal asked him: "And what does the wife think of your medal, Sandy?"

"She doesna ken yet," was the reply. "It's no my turn to write."—Tit-Bits.

Too One-Sided

"Look here, surely you can't refuse to lend me some money? One friend should always be ready to help another, you know."

"Yes, but you always want to be the other."—Montreal Star.

Isn't It So?

"In his youth he was born at Westerham in Kent."—Australian Paper.

Most of us make an earlier start. —Punch (c).

What's the Use?

"Even a worm will turn."

"What's the use? It's the same both ends."—Grit.

Brevities

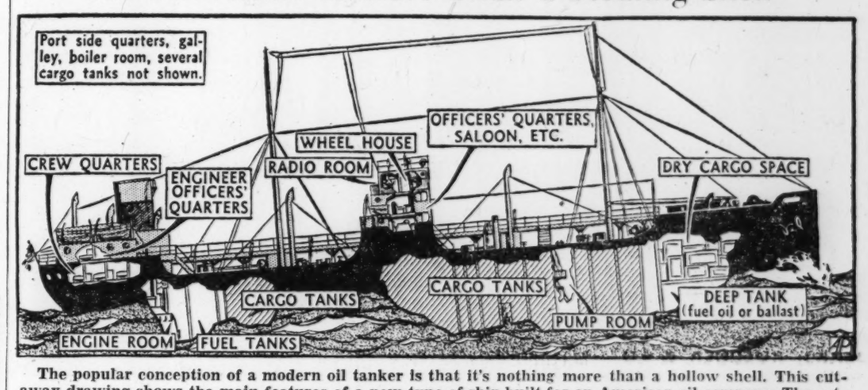
Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: There is coal enough in America to last 3,000 years, says an expert. Or enough for 20 or 25 thousand strikes.

Chicago Daily News: Voters should highly resolve to elect henceforth only public officials who know the value of a dollar.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A woman never runs out of ideas. She can always think up something to spread on a lettuce leaf and call it a salad.

Punch (c): A bowling-green near London was obliterated in a recent air-raid. German intelligence has been misinformed: Drake is no longer our Admiral.

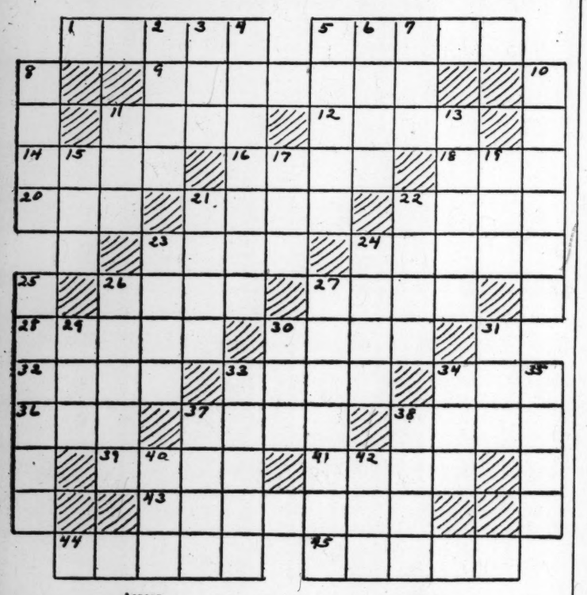
An Oil Tanker Is More Than a Floating Shell



The popular conception of a modern oil tanker is that it's nothing more than a hollow shell. This cutaway drawing shows the main features of a new type of ship built for an American oil company. The catwalks above the low mid-sections are necessary because high waves sometimes break over the low decks. The need for more ships like this is a current defense problem.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Damascus?
7—Rubbish is what?
9—What is an automaton of human form?
11—Boreas is a personification of what?
12—What exclamation is used to drive away a cat?
14—What is a combustible mineral substance?
16—What is twelfth part of a foot?
18—What is female of various birds?
20—What is a pecuniary burden imposed by authority?
21—What is largest continent?
22—What is a city of New York?
23—Heathen deity is what?
24—What is any sphere of action?
26—What was name of Fingal's dog?
27—Having liberty.
28—Who is king in Homer's "Iliad"?
30—The women of Malta make a kind of what?
32—To merit.
33—Who is mentioned is one of three B's of music?
34—Church bench is what?
36—To conclude.
37—What is a small rodent of western South America?
38—Skin of an animal is what?
39—What is first name of O'Casey, author of "The Plough and the Stars"?
41—Who is the actor wed to Bebe Daniels?
43—What is captial of New Jersey?
44—What U. S. general became President of U. S.?
45—What is largest river in Alaska?

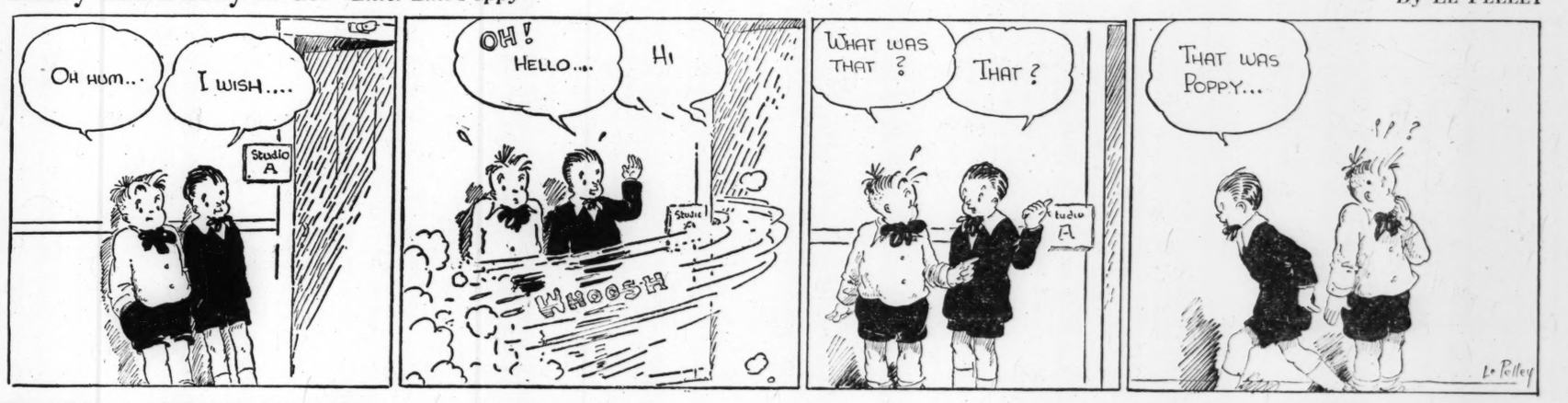
Down

2—What is a wading bird?
3—Tavern.
4—Who created character of Sir Roger de Coverley?
5—What heroine has title role in Puccini opera?
6—How would you describe Croesus, king of Lydia?
7—Girl's name.
8—Any statement strictly true is what?
10—What English author wrote a famous allegory?
11—What substance is secreted by bees?
13—How many men of Gotham went to sea in a bowl?
15—What tree was owl's home, according to Mother Goose?
17—Nothing.
19—What is an indefinitely long period of time?
21—Who were the English brothers who gave their time to a style of furniture?
22—The kauri is a bird, fish, or tree—which?
23—What is modern name for Persia?
24—Chief.
25—Linguistics is the study of what?
26—What would you find in an aviary?
27—What do you call the teaching staff of a school?
29—Hastened.
30—To loiter.
31—Cardinal bird has plumage of what color?
33—Stephen Vincent ——.
34—What is one of wooden pieces used in bowling?
35—What is a period of seven days?
37—To mend.
38—Cry of a wild goose.
40—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
42—Pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

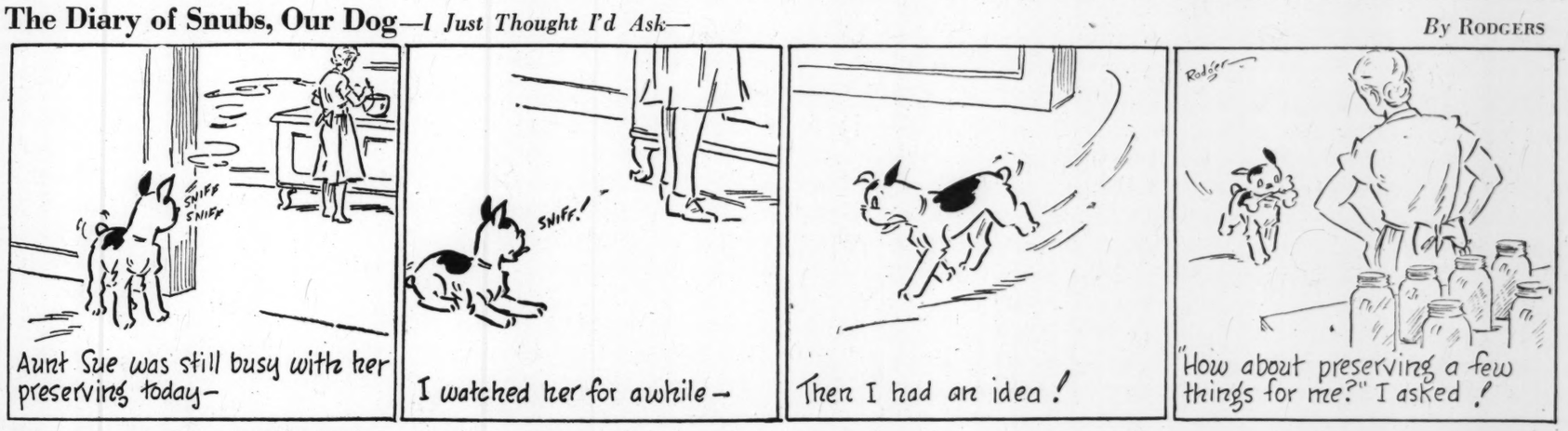
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enter-Exit Poppy*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Just Thought I'd Ask—*

By RODGERS


SNIFF SNIFF
Aunt Sue was still busy with her preserving today—
SNIFF!
I watched her for awhile—
Then I had an idea!
Rodgers
"How about preserving a few things for me?" I asked!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Opportunity Will Have to Knock Again*

By THE HAGERS

BOSSY WAS GRAZING ON A HILL. I CALLED, "LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE. STAND STILL!
DIRECTOR SPOONBILL, BY REQUEST, IS HERE TO GIVE YOU YOUR SCREEN TEST."
?!?
BUT BOSSY PEERED AROUND A TREE AT HER BIG OPPORTUNITY.
THEN WITH A PANIC-STRICKEN, "MOO!" SHE LEAPED AND HASTILY WITHDREW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bastille Day

The Bastille was a concentration camp. "Dangerous" thinkers — and what thinkers are not dangerous to tyrants?—were imprisoned there. But their thoughts could not be. Not stone walls, let alone barbed wire, could confine them.

On 1941's Bastille Day, the dancing feet of a free-born people are banished from Paris streets to make way for the goose-step. By Vichy's order the observance of France's "fourth of July" is dedicated to remembrance of "the dead."

See that sad Frenchman with apparent resignation walking quietly where "peace and liberty lie bleeding"? You will say, "How can he?" You should know that he cannot. See that meekly silent group who should be shouting the Marseillaise—whose mouths were made for it, whose eyes would live again with it? How can they breathe, except they breathe those words, how can their hearts beat, except to its music?

If only the Nazi masters could hear what must make the men of Vichy tremble! There is no silence "for the dead" on this Bastille Day. There is only a great murmuring for that which will always live in France:

> Oh, Liberty, can man resign thee?
> Once having felt thy generous flame,
> Can dungeon bolts and bars confine thee,
> Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

Along every street of Paris these words are marching. They are spoken in straight looks, eye to eye, to silence which the conqueror's "arts are unavailing." The Bastille of 1941 is not too strong to be taken by forces that survive in France today.

Britain and Russia

The Russo-British pact of mutual assistance is a marriage of convenience, not a firm foundation for a new Europe. Even from a military standpoint the amount of mutual assistance possible is limited. Only time will tell whether grandiose and so far non-official plans for sending British forces in through Iran to help the Soviet hold the Caucasus are dreams. Ideas of keeping Russian resistance alive behind the line of the Urals with men and supplies from India show more foresight than confidence.

Stalin's promise not to sign a separate peace naturally heartens the British, but obviously needs collateral support. The Russians can help the British by keeping Hitler busy and the British may send some supplies and technicians to Russia while blows struck by the RAF divert some German attention from the Reds. Indeed, each of the new partners will help the other most by carrying on effectively on his own front. And whatever the satisfaction of discovering an enemy of their enemy, neither British nor Russians can find much solid ground for lasting friendship.

The British are not bent on helping Russia but on beating Hitler—and vice versa. That may be enough for the present. But those who would make Stalin a democratic hero are not only making themselves ridiculous but losing sight of the fundamental factors in this struggle.

Russia's resistance to Hitlerism offers Britain and America an opportunity for redoubled efforts. But those who fight for a new order based on freedom and Christianity know that they must keep their eye single.

A Reliable Parole Board

The recent report of the Committee on State Administration of the Massachusetts Legislature on the findings of the Special Commission on Pardons and Paroles comes as a disappointment to many who saw in the recommendations of the Commission an opportunity to give the Bay State an unexcelled parole board.

Turning its back on the proposal of the Commission to create a parole board on a quasi-judicial basis, with terms sufficiently long to ride out frequent political upheavals and with salaries adequate to attract the highest types to the task, the Committee has made a proposal which will do neither of these things.

The six-year tenure which it proposes would be only one year longer than is now served. The Commission's plan was to appoint parole board members for fifteen years. That may be overlong, but the intention is sound.

There may be exception also to the salaries advocated by the Commission: $9,000 for the Parole Commissioner, $7,000 for the men members and $5,000 for two women members, whose duties are more limited, dealing with the cases of women offenders. Yet the proposal of the Committee to eliminate the two women members would throw upon the remaining commissioner and two associates a heavy task for the contemplated $7,000 and $6,000 salaries.

When the report of the Committee on Administration reaches the House of Representatives, the legislators will do well to go behind its recommendations to consider also those of the Special Commission. Massachusetts has an opportunity to exercise new leadership in a field which it already has pioneered if it will place its Parole Board on a more permanent, non-political, quasi-judicial basis. The plan of the Committee on Administration will not do this.

Rising Milk Prices

Milk strikes such as that which has just failed among producers for the New York market seem peculiarly unfortunate. The Federal Government has set up a milk price-fixing system covering many major cities. Its object is to give producers a purchasing power equal to that which they had in the ten-year period from 1919 to 1929. The plan in some degree amounts to arbitration. In addition the producers are given the opportunity to vote on the acceptance of a Department of Agriculture award.

Rightly there was strong feeling among a majority of the farmers that they should not go into a Federal price-fixing plan and then strike against it. The big milk co-operatives fortunately stood for orderly methods rather than for tipping over trucks and dumping milk with, as it happened, one fatality.

However, farmers generally felt they had cause for protest against the slowness of the Federal machinery. They were troubled by inaction when their labor costs were boosted by farm labor leaving to go into defense industry. Also they face higher feed costs, caused by the drouth and generous Government loans on midwestern grain.

The Boston milk producers, for instance, had more grievance than New York, though they shunned a strike. It was in May that Federal hearings on a possible advance in the Boston price were held. Yet the Secretary of Agriculture has just signed the findings, and it will be the latter part of July before the farmers finish the formality of voting more money to themselves, and the public begins paying more.

The lag of two months is too long. With its experience and resources, the Department of Agriculture ought to give farmers much quicker service.

Tales From Manhattan

The old-fashioned country person who warned the young traveler to beware the craftiness of the city must be modifying some of his ideas. New York is piling up something of a record for honesty. One suspects the metropolitan newspapers of making the most of the evidence. Every few days, however, some notable instance actually occurs.

Most recent is the case of a 14-year-old boy, son of a truck-driver—a boy who had never had more than a few cents for pocket money, who found a wallet containing $147. Both he and his mother agreed immediately that it should be handed to the police, who succeeded in locating the owner. This, one might say, was the only possible procedure. Yet it is worth mentioning.

It helps to show that while the human mind can succumb to temptation in the country village as easily as in Fifth Avenue or along Mulberry Bend, virtue, given sufficient encouragement, can thrive as well in Manhattan as in green and open spaces.

A British cannon ball of the American Revolution has been unearthed and shipped back to Britain with the recommendation that it be used again in a better cause. Why not devote some of those horrible American courthouse lawn "decorations" to the same purpose?

The Lady Next Door, after reading the Chamber of Commerce advertisements about the summer attractions of their neighborhood, decided that the family would pretend this year that they were visiting tourists and spend the difference on a defense bond.

The United States heartily congratulates Argentina on its 125th anniversary, but we really believe the Argentineans would prefer an honest reassessment of the U. S. sanitary embargo against their beef.

Without even being pink, radio commentators must wish that the tide of the Russian-German war would shift back from such tongue-twisters as Dniepropetrovsk, Przemysl, Stolbtsy, and Pskov.

Our Readers Say—

Negotiated Peace and Crocodile Tears

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Modern war requires a maximum of imagination, adaptability, and initiative in which isolationists are sadly lacking. They apparently cannot grasp the fact that in today's war, defense is a matter of forestalling the plans of the enemy, not of placidly repeating how proud Americans are that we don't need help of anyone. At a time when Germany was weak they succumbed to the pacifist propaganda, and decided they would never consent to fight in a European war. Having once so decided, the most world-shaking events have no effect upon them. All argument is useless. They themselves rarely use arguments, but confine their appeal to the emotions, racial prejudice, or class hatred.

If Hitler now wins a quick victory over Russia he will be a greater menace than ever before. Possessed of the wheat of the Ukraine and the oil of the Caucasus, he will be far less affected by the British blockade, which has begun to bother him, and the chances of shortening the war by defeating him soon will be greatly lessened. If he is able to press on to the East, his dream of world dominion will be nearer fulfilment. The prospect of our being the sole democracy in a Hitler-controlled world will become imminent.

To the isolationist, of course, these serious dangers do not exist. They are actually delighted with the Nazi attack on Russia, which, however it turns out, they see only in the light of its propaganda value. If the Nazis win easily and Hitler launches a peace offensive, they will be there to back him up. In event of effective Russian resistance they can howl even more loudly about the horrors of Communism.

Can anyone be deceived by people who exhibit the most cold-blooded indifference to the fate of Europe under Naziism, but tear their hair and weep crocodile tears lest this same Europe be delivered over to Communism? ELINOR GOODRIDGE

Boston

Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Isn't it time we Americans turned our thoughts and activities away from foreign affairs, away from hate and fear, war and power politics? Let's turn our energies toward internal, domestic problems. After all, isn't the best defended country in the world, that country which is internally united and at peace among its own people? Are we this way at the present time when everyone is telling us that we are at the most critical point in our young history? Are we to be called a united, happy, peaceful people, that could never be conquered, as long as we have unemployment, when every man of us should be working forty hours a week; as long as crime runs rampant, while the hands of the law, like a butcher, thumb the honest scales of justice; as long as our morals are at ebb tide, and as long as foreign elements run like parasites among our people?

Would not our defense against aggression, both foreign and domestic, be best brought about by solving our internal problems, thereby creating a nation so strong in spirit, so high in courage, so great in purpose, that we would never be defeated, even though conquered by all the military might of a people, held together only by the thin gray uniforms which they wear? MAX H. PAUL

Wilkinson, Pa.

'Union Now'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my congratulations for your recent front-page article on "Union Now." It is an excellent article. By all means let us have a senatorial investigation to dramatize the very significant facts of Federal Union!

I have yet to meet a person who offers a word of adverse criticism of "Union Now," "Union Now with Britain," and Federal Union. Those I have met in the busy role of homemaker, wife, and mother of growing children, in the United States, and in Canada, feel that such co-operation is not only desirable, but inevitable.

Union of American citizens and citizens of the British Commonwealth is the perfect stratagem. Surely we must agree with Hitler that nationalism is out of date! Only through co-operative union of the people can we hope to live, let live, and prosper.

Rochester, N. Y. REBECCA KENNEDY

'Roosevelt's Election-Eve Prayer'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The prayer mentioned in your letter columns under title of "Roosevelt's Election-Eve Prayer," was written by the Rev. George L. Locke, D. D., rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I., many years ago. I was a member of the church at the time; later it was adopted by General Convention as a part of the Episcopal Prayer Book. Dr. Locke's daughter gave a full explanation of the occasion of its writing in a copy of Life soon after,the prayer was used by President Roosevelt last fall. She wrote in part: "One evening when my father was visiting his great friend, Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, Mr. Winthrop called on Dr. Huntington and asked him to write a prayer for the country. Dr. Huntington turned the matter over to my father, who retired to his room and in an hour or two returned with the prayer almost as it is now."

Boston (MRS.) LYDIA KENDALL FOSTER

'Both Sides' Presented

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appreciate very much:

1. Your policy of having correspondents write "think pieces" on the order of essays.
2. Your policy of giving space to both sides of an argument. In the first case I like to read your articles on conditions in Germany, on aluminum shortage, etc. This is material I cannot get in other papers or in magazines. I like your printing Lindbergh's speeches when other papers bury or ignore them. I am no more in sympathy with Lindbergh than with the extreme interventionists, but I do like knowing what they are saying. RICHARD CLAY

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Job for Lawn Mowers

American Ideals Best Defended by Realistic Action

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whatever the outcome in Russia, Hitler's about-face toward the oil, grain, mineral resources and cheap slave-power of the East has presented us with a real opportunity for quicker attainment of several objectives important to our defense.

The first of these objectives is the full support of Britain so that she may immediately intensify her action on the Western front. We are only giving half support if we do not see to it, with shooting if necessary, that all of our goods reach the other side of the Atlantic. Americans, too, should execute an about-face by initiating full and equal naval co-operation with Britain including convoying and plane patrol and by repealing the stupid and craven Neutrality Act so that we may send our ships where we will. If this is war, let Germany declare it. Though it is probably true that Germany will keep the usual number of submarines and surface raiders in the Atlantic, the Russian diversion has no doubt caused the withdrawal from the ship lanes of a considerable number of Nazi bombing and scouting planes. Therefore, now is the favorable time for such a step.

* * *

The second objective is the protective occupation of other strategic outposts in the Eastern Atlantic, the principal points being the Azores, Cape Verde and Canary Islands. Has this country ever tried to buy them or to lease them from Portugal and Spain? If peaceable arrangements cannot be made along these lines, we should take them by force, with a pledge to their present owners to return them or settle for them after this present fracas is over. We have learned that a too-nice regard by France and England for the feelings of little, feeble European countries is responsible for no small part of the present chaos. When a world is at stake, it is not enough for President Roosevelt to declare that we will not tolerate the seizure of these three island groups by the Nazis, for if Hitler gets there first, possession is nine points of his law. We must beat him to it. Now, while he is occupied in Russia, is the time to show him a *fait accompli*. The Portuguese and Spanish know that they can respect our pledges and in their hearts they can never blame us for the action.

A third objective should be the securing of Eire against a German invasion. De Valera's insistence on remaining neutral in an area where sides simply must be taken has always nettled me. It is once again the case of an impotent, small neutral refusing all advance aid from its liberator and its only real friends, thereby baring its silly neck for the Hitlerian ax. Such a misguided attitude has so far produced a situation which is downright dangerous to the democratic cause, for an undefended Eire is the one soft spot in the impregnability of the British Isles. Besides, its shore line offers many harbors and bases which would be invaluable to the American and British navies in convoying.

* * *

If Eire will not join the democracies of her own free will, she must be temporarily occupied, now, before the Germans again turn West. For obvious reasons, the English cannot do this without creating ill-feeling among the Irish, their next-door neighbors, for years to come. Proper coverage of this situation is important enough to us to make it our job. If we cannot do it in one day, let us do it in another. I might recommend, for instance, that we send to the Irish those rifles mentioned the other day by President Roosevelt, each rifle given to the Irish to be accompanied by two good American soldiers of Irish descent, also bearing rifles. They should be able to convince the inhabitants of Eire that their democracy, too, is worth a good strong defense.

The fourth important objective should be the improvement of the Japanese situation. Since the Russian invasion, Japan has had excellent reasons not only to believe that a pact with Nazidom is always a boomerang but also to become convinced that even Russia is a more welcome neighbor in Siberia than an unbeaten Hitler would be. If Germany is not successful in conquering Russia, her power will be so broken that she can no longer be of use to Japan. If Germany does conquer Russia, Japan now knows that Hitler will sooner or later scrap the Tripartite Pact and work his will in the Orient, provided he can get there. In either event, it would seem that Japan's most logical course of action will be to back away from the pact with the Axis and veer toward an agreement with Britain and ourselves on the best terms she can get. Concessions to her need not be inconsiderable, as it is fairly well recognized that her restricted island empire honestly needs room for expansion though not at the expense of China. If Washington and London will offer tangibilities to the Japanese in return for an open breaking off of the Tripartite Agreement, a real diplomatic and military advantage may be gained, with the result that we can move much more of our Pacific fleet into the vital Atlantic zone.

* * *

I feel that we have an able and friendly Japanese Ambassador in Admiral Nomura. It is noticeable that since his arrival in Washington there has been an appreciable waning in aggressive moves by his country. It is not too much to expect that his countrymen may see that stopping Hitler is now as much to their interest as to our own. Otherwise Japan will not obtain even the smell of a "New Order" in the East.

Above all, we must be clear that the Russian episode merely offers us a little more time in which to improve our position for a renewed onslaught in the West. It would be wrong to consider it in any sense a respite. Until the job is finished, our attention should be focused on overthrowing the German machine and on nothing else. As usual, Hitler calculates that one result of his attack on Russia will be the further confusion and obfuscation of American opinion and, as usual, there are some quasi-isolationists such as ex-President Hoover and Colonel Lindbergh, who have put the wrong interpretation upon it by declaring substantially that the Soviet menace is as great or greater than the Nazi threat to the democracies. It is not and cannot be because it cannot be implemented by military force. Communism can and will be dealt with by the enlightened American people in their own time and in their own way; in fact, the process of extirpation has already begun.

"Stop Hitler Now" should be the slogan on every tongue. American ideals can best be defended by unhesitating and realistic action. KENNETH S. VALENTINE

New York

The Wide Horizon

"With the Greatest of Ease"

By Frederick W. Carr

The flop of the American Communist Party on the war now seems to have evolved to its final step, and will doubtless tend to reduce strikes in war industry.

All that the party did in its first gasp of surprise was to cry for help to Russia and for Hitler's defeat. Local party leaders who had long been calling this an "imperialist war" would not commit themselves further. Nothing was said of aid to Britain.

Now the Communist Party has moved on to full support of Britain, and this policy is being taken up by the labor element that follows the Communist line.

Labor unions which had previously promoted a "peace" movement in the United States are swinging behind help to both Britain and Russia.

A number of labor leaders who also fought the lend-lease bill are similarly shifting over to backing Britain.

Because of this new line-up, it logically looks impossible for Communists to foster strikes on war production.

While two flops in one war discourage belief in Communist logic, the party appears likely to "stay put" this time as long as Britain's fight against Hitlerism may succor Soviet Russia.

The most notable switch in organized labor to date is that of the National Maritime Union. Seamen say that the Communists have given more effort to win sailors than probably any other type of American labor, largely because sailors can carry Communist propaganda to ports throughout the world.

* * *

Something more than a year ago the Pacific Coast organization of the National Maritime Union got a sailor who frequently contributed to the Communist press to write a pamphlet about this country keeping out of war. National headquarters of the NMU in New York City picked up the idea, sent copies to all its local unions in port cities, and told them they could write the Pacific Coast for more.

By this means, the "Yanks Are NOT Coming Committees," which were formed in many cities, had their origin. In Boston, for instance, the local union of the NMU set up a committee with the local leader of the NMU as chairman. Copies of the pamphlet were mailed to every labor union in the State.

Later, as the Yanks committee smelled too Communist, it was replaced by a "Peace Ballot Commission." Aid to Britain and France was decried as a step toward involvement in war. Isolationists were applauded. Subsequently delegates were invited and sent to the "peace" convention in Chicago of last September at which the "American Peace Mobilization" was formed.

Not long ago the American Peace Mobilization took to picketing the White House at Washington against the foreign policy of President Roosevelt, and put in forty days of it—prior to Germany's onslaught upon Russia.

All this organized energy against full aid to Britain had substantial origin in the National Maritime Union. But last week, after Germany attacked Russia, the national officers of the NMU recognized the "present struggle of Great Britain and the Soviet Union to be sincere and requiring the full support of all liberty-loving people throughout the world."

* * *

The NMU also got in a hurry about announcing its flop. It sent wires to its local unions, and they called special meetings to make their own shifts.

Meanwhile, the American Peace Mobilization called off its picketing of the White House and plumped for full aid to all the anti-Axis nations.

Another outstanding switch has just been made by the American Youth Congress, whose Communist tinge has been much discussed. Last week it reversed its stand on aid to Britain and pledged "co-operation with the people of Britain and the Soviet Union who are fighting to end the Hitler threat of world conquest."

Last year, when Hitler and Stalin were still partners, the Youth Congress adopted a report saying that the young people of this country wanted to be sure that the national defense program did not mean the Hitlerizing of America and that the desire of American youth for national defense would not be "perverted by an excessive armaments program to be used for involvement in war in Europe or in Asia."

The new line of the Communist press on Britain is evidenced by various extracts from the Daily Worker of New York, leading Communist organ in this country.

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